



# ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

# NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1905-06.

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—♦—  
PART I.  
—♦—

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Peshawar and the Khyber Pass occasioned marked demonstrations of loyalty and had an excellent political effect upon the North-West Frontier generally. In spite of activity in the trans-border tracts in the matter of topographical and railway survey, road-making and other public enterprises, the general peace of the border was maintained, and no overt opposition was shown by the tribes. The Peshawar District, however, continued to be the scene of the depredations of organized gangs of armed dacoits from beyond the border. Affairs in Dir were again a source of trouble owing to renewed contests between the Khan of Dir, Badshah Khan, and his brother Miangul Jan, who once more entered Dir territory and raised the standard of revolt. An agreement was, however, eventually effected and a precarious peace was restored. The conduct of the Afridis was satisfactory, with the exception of the Zakha Khel, who gave passage to raiding gangs. A very creditable settlement was, however, effected with this section, which resulted in a *tabula rasa* in respect of all outstanding offences and claims. The Mahsuds added to their ugly record of fanatical outrage by the deplorable and unprovoked murder of Captain Donaldson, R. F. A., by one of their tribe outside the Bannu Cantonment. As this act was obviously the outcome of a deep-seated and wide-spread conspiracy of fanatical murder, Government determined to enforce the responsibility of the tribe in the matter. A fine was inflicted, the tribal allowances were suspended, and the surrender of five men known to have been accessories before the fact was demanded. Of these four were given up. The fifth is still at large. Apart from this regrettable incident the conduct of the Mahsuds was satisfactory. The attempts of the Mulla Powindah to unite the Mahsuds and Darwesh Khels under his priestly sovereignty were unsuccessful.

In the Tochi and Kurram the conduct of the tribes was generally satisfactory, with the exception of the Parachamkannis, against whom reprisals had to be enforced, resulting in a settlement of outstanding cases.

2. The working of the Frontier Militia Corps continued on the whole to be most creditable. In the Kurram Militia, however, there were indications of deterioration in discipline, due doubtless in some measure to the pernicious faction feeling that pervades the valley. There were several incidents in which signal gallantry was displayed by members of the Militia—notably by a picquet

Frontier Militia  
Corps, &c.

of the Northern Waziristan Militia at Spina Khaisora when attacked by an armed gang of raiders, and by Subadar Mohibulla and others of the Southern Waziristan Militia against a marauding party at Sarwekai. In both these cases the Order of Merit was awarded by the Government of India. The Border Military Police were the subject of a special enquiry during the year, and the report and proposals based on it are now before the Government of India. The general discipline was satisfactory: and good work was done in the arrest of outlaws. But difficulty is experienced in recruiting the best class for these Corps owing to the inadequate rates of pay.

Condition of  
the people.

3. The autumn harvest was poor, though no actual distress was experienced. There was a consequent falling off in the export of food-grains to trans-border countries. Wages remained more or less at the same rates as in the preceding year. It is noteworthy that wages are higher as a rule in the summer than in the winter in the North-West Frontier Province owing to the large supply of Afghan and tribal labour that pours into the Province in the cold weather.

Realization of  
revenue.

4. There was a slight falling off in the percentage of demand realized under the head Fixed Land Revenue, due chiefly to heavy remissions in the Peshawar District, which were rendered necessary owing to severe hailstorms, and to suspensions in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts necessitated by bad harvests in certain tracts. There was also a falling off in the collections of fluctuating land revenue, due chiefly to drought in the Dera Ismail Khan District. A satisfactory decrease is noticeable in the number of processes issued for the recovery of land revenue. The revenue money-order system was introduced in the Hazara District with marked success, while the popularity of the system of *tacavi* advances continues to grow throughout the Province, and remarkably few cases were brought to light in which loans had been misapplied.

Surveys and  
Settlements.

5. Settlement surveys were effected in the Marwat Tahsil of the Bannu District and in the Kurram. Operations for detailed survey on the scale of 2-inch to the mile were also successfully carried out in parts of Chitral, of the Gomal and Tochi valleys, and of North Waziristan. Satisfactory progress was made in the Hazara, Bannu and Kurram Settlements, while the Settlement of the Kohat District was practically finished by the end of the year. In Dera Ismail Khan the Settlement Department sustained a severe loss in the death of Captain Crosthwaite, the Settlement Officer of this district. The operations in that district were nearing completion at the close of the year.

Revenue and  
rent paying  
classes.

6. In June 1904 the whole of the Punjab Land Alienation Act as modified by Regulation I of 1904 was extended to the Bannu, Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan districts. The full results of the measure cannot yet, of course, be appreciated, but it appears on the whole to be popular. The money-lenders, it is true, complain here and there that their business has been injuriously affected, but as the field of legitimate business remains unrestricted, it is probable that this complaint will cease when they have learnt to adapt themselves to the altered conditions.

Police.

7. There was a decrease of over one thousand in the cognizable offences reported to the Police in the year under report. At the same time there was a somewhat marked increase in the number of really serious offences,

such as murder and dacoity, due chiefly to the depredations of organized armed gangs from beyond the border in the Peshawar and Kohat districts, with which the Police were powerless to cope. On the other hand a very exceptional condition of order prevailed in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts. A scheme for the reorganization of the Police Force of the North-West Frontier Province, based on the recommendations of the Police Commission, was brought into force with effect from the beginning of the financial year 1905-06, and promises to render the Force more popular and more effective in the Province. Resignations continued to be frequent, but it is believed that this scheme will have a marked effect in checking this, as also in obviating the recruiting difficulty.

8. The total number of offences brought to the notice of Courts was practically the same as in the preceding year, though there was an increase in Criminal Justice. the number of serious offences, such as murders, culpable homicides, riots and robberies reported. In 172 cases of murder which were reported during the year 17 persons were sentenced to death and 37 to transportation for life. Magistrates availed themselves more readily of the power of summary dismissal of vexatious or groundless complaints; but there is little doubt that many cases were still admitted to hearing which might suitably have been dismissed *in limine*. Though there was a slight increase in the number of sentences of whipping awarded, Indian Magistrates are obviously averse to this salutary form of punishment. The number of cases referred to Councils of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation continued to be much smaller than in previous years, indicating a commendable thoroughness in the Police and Magisterial enquiries.

9. Again there was intermittent overcrowding in the jails of the Prisons. Province, and serious attention has been directed to the matter. The gradual enlargement of the District Jails and the more frequent transfer of long-term prisoners should go far to obviate this evil. The general health of prisoners was much the same as in the previous year, though a severe outbreak of epidemic influenza in the Peshawar Jail caused considerable sickness and some deaths. The continued increase in earnings from the employment of prisoners was creditable to the management of Jail industries.

10. The number of Civil suits instituted during the year continued to be high, but there were abnormal influences at work, notably the progress of Settlement operations in four districts, the application in the preceding year of the Punjab Land Alienation Act to three districts, and projected canal construction, chiefly in the Peshawar District, which stimulated speculation in land. But even allowing for these disturbing factors there is reason to fear that the litigious spirit is yearly becoming more prevalent in the North-West Frontier Province. The expediency of introducing some form of registration of marriage amongst Muhammadans was taken into consideration by the Chief Commissioner. But from enquiries made it is clear that any such innovation would be universally regarded with suspicion and disfavour. In the absence of any trustworthy agency for registration such a system would not only fail to check fraud, but would itself offer facilities for further dishonesty in regard to marriages. The average duration of cases was creditably low, and the disposal of work by the Courts generally satisfactory.

**Registration.**

11. The number of documents registered continued to decrease very considerably as a result of the application of the Punjab Land Alienation Act to these districts in the preceding year. There was also a falling off in the value of the property affected by deeds registered. A new Sub-Registry Office was opened at Nowshera. The receipts and expenditure of the Department decreased in proportion to the diminution in the number of documents registered.

**District Boards.**

12. The number of meetings of District Boards and the attendance at such meetings were satisfactory. All District Boards have adopted the system of appointing Sub-Committees to deal with questions of finance, arboriculture, public works and education. The apathy of non-official members was again remarked. It is hoped, however, that the recent grant of Rs. 48,000 per annum from Imperial Funds to District Boards will stimulate a greater interest on the part of such members by opening to these Boards a wider field of usefulness.

**Municipalities.**

13. The introduction of the system of the peripatetic auditing of accounts brought to light some defects and tended to regularize expenditure and prevent the misapplication of Municipal funds. The general attendance at the meetings of Municipal Committees was satisfactory, and the members as a rule evinced a proper interest in their duties. Suitable action was taken in the majority of the Municipalities of the Province for the prevention of plague. Evidences of public spirit on the part of the wealthier citizens were not wanting during the year, the Victoria Memorial Library at Bannu and the proposed new hospital at Tank being noteworthy indications of individual liberality. The total expenditure of Municipal Funds during the year amounted to nearly 5½ lakhs, of which over 51 per cent. was spent on objects of public health and convenience and over 10 per cent. on public instruction.

**Agriculture.**

14. The subject of agricultural improvement has now been taken in hand, and a grant of Rs. 35,000 has been sanctioned by Government for this purpose. It is proposed to establish two experimental farms—one for agricultural and one for irrigation experiments—in the Peshawar District. The results of the agricultural experiments carried out by the Settlement Officer, Bannu, were most interesting, resulting in the establishment of two important facts, *viz.* (1) that imported seed yields a far better outturn than the local varieties, which have probably degenerated from inter-breeding; and (2) that the local system of irrigation is excessively wasteful, and that superior crops can be secured by a less number of waterings than the people are in the habit of giving.

**Weather and Crops.**

15. A poor autumn and a good spring harvest characterised the year. The latter would have been even better had it not been for local hailstorms in the Peshawar, Kohat and Hazara districts which caused considerable damage. Spring hailstorms are a fruitful source of loss to agriculturalists in the Frontier districts. The total area under cultivation was something over 2½ million acres. It is interesting to note that nearly half of this area is cultivated directly by the owners. Wheat, the staple of the Province, was cultivated on nearly a million acres.

**Forests.**

16. The sanction of the Local Government was accorded to the Settlement Report on the Dungagali and Khanpur ranges. There was a considerable increase in Forest offences, due doubtless to the severity of the winter and the scarcity of fuel. The heavy snowfall did some damage to the forests, particularly to the *sanatha* on the Khanpur Range. About 5½ thousand deodar logs

were launched, of which some  $3\frac{1}{2}$  thousand had reached the depôt by the end of the year. There was a slight decrease in the revenue of the Department : and a slight increase in expenditure under the heads Conservancy and Works and Establishment.

17. There was an increase of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in the value of exports, while Trade. that of imports slightly declined. A noticeable feature of the year was the decline in the export of Indian piece-goods and the rise in the export of European piece-goods—a result, it is said, of the *Swadeshi* movement. A decrease in the import of live stock is attributed to the smaller number of Powindah *kirries* which came down to India this year. The value of the Afghan trade showed *no* remarkable variation ; while that of the trade with Kashmir rose considerably, indicating the growing popularity of the new road *viâ* Abbottabad and Garhi Habibullah.

18. The expenditure on Civil Works was slightly less than in the pre-Public Works. ceding year, *viz.* a little over 21 lakhs. The chief works completed during the year were—the Civil Hospital and Divisional Court at Dera Ismail Khan : rest-houses at Bilot, Gandhi Umar Khan and Mansehra : the Murtaza-Wana cart road : the Dera Ismail Khan-Zam Chaudwan road : the bridge over the Kirman Nullah in Kurram : the Mullagori road to Landi Kotal ; a circuit house at Abbottabad : the State Hostel and the Victoria Memorial Hall at Peshawar, which was opened in April 1906 by His Excellency the Viceroy in person. Good progress was made with the construction of the new posts at Sarwakai and Miramshah, while considerable alterations and additions were effected in the posts at Wana, Kajuri Kach, Nili Kach and Idak.

19. The new Hazar Khani branch of the Kabul River Canal was Irrigation. almost completed during the year. The net profits on the Swat River Canal amounted to 9·5 per cent. on the capital invested, and that on the Kabul River Canal to only 5·76, owing to the heavy outlay on the Hazar Khani branch. The sanction of the Secretary of State was accorded to the Upper Swat River Canal, a bold undertaking which involves the tunnelling of the Malakand Pass. The cost of the work is estimated at about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  crores of rupees.

20. The total receipts under Imperial Revenue were, as in the previous Revenue and year, approximately 33 lakhs, while the expenditure increased from 56 lakhs in Expenditure. 1904-05 to 60 lakhs in 1905-06. The most important increases were under the heads Police, Political, and Scientific. The income of Incorporated Local Funds rose from about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to  $4\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs, while their expenditure remained as before at something under 4 lakhs. The Municipal Revenue rose from about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 lakhs.

21. The North-West Frontier Province again escaped an incursion of Vital Statistics. plague from the Punjab, only three deaths from this disease being recorded. The year was on the whole healthy as indicated by the death-rate, which fell from 28·56 to 26·79 in the previous year. Excepting for a short but sharp epidemic of cholera in the Hazara District, the Province was free from this scourge. There was a slight rise also in the birth-rate, the preponderance in male over female births being maintained. Good work was done in the more accurate checking of birth and death entries throughout the Province.

22. There was a slight decrease in the number of patients treated Medical relief. during the year in the hospitals and dispensaries of the North-West Frontier

Province, due rather to healthier conditions than to any falling off in the popularity of these institutions. Good work was again done by the Mission Hospitals in the Peshawar City and at Bannu. There was an increase of 1,780 in the number of principal operations performed during the year. Indeed more operations were performed than in any year since the inauguration of the North-West Frontier Province—an indication of the increasing confidence of the people in the efficacy of skilled surgery. The total expenditure on Government dispensaries was Rs. 1,15,905.

Sanitation and  
Vaccination.

23. There was a considerable increase in the amount spent by Municipalities on works of public health. In Peshawar especially large sums were expended on the construction of masonry drains and the extension of the water-supply. In Kohat, too, good work was done in this direction. Defects were reported in the sanitation of Abbottabad, Haripur, Dera Ismail Khan and Tank, and the attention of the local authorities has been directed to the matter. There was a further increase in the number of persons vaccinated,—the increase preceding in some areas the extension of the Act,—a certain indication of public acquiescence in the measure. The total expenditure on vaccination was approximately the same as last year, though the average cost of each successful operation fell from Re. 0-2-5 to Re. 0-2-0.

Education.

24. There was a considerable increase both in the number of public schools and of the pupils who attend them. On the other hand the attendance at private schools fell off, although the number of these institutions increased. The total number of children under instruction was nearly 9 per cent. of those of school-going age in the Province. A satisfactory advance was made in female education. The results of the Upper Primary Examination were more satisfactory than in the previous year, 71 per cent. of the candidates proving successful. On the other hand the results of the Punjab University Entrance Examination showed a slight falling off in the percentage of successful candidates. The Municipalities of the Province were on the whole liberal in their contributions to the cause of education. The Government of India have sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 40,000 for the extension of Primary Education in the Province, the application of which will be reported next year.

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## PART II.

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# CHAPTER I.

## POLITICAL.

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### 1. Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

(See pages 1—5 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

### 2. Historical Summary.

(See pages 5—12 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

### 3. Form of Administration.

(See page 12 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

### 4. Character of Land Tenures.

(See pages 12—17 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

### 5. System of Survey and Settlements.

(See pages 17—18 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

### 6. Civil Divisions of British Territory.

(See page 18 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

### 7. Details of the Census—Tribes and Language.

(See pages 19—25 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

### 8. Changes in the Administration.

1. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., held charge of the office of Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, except during the period from 11th July to 10th October 1905, when he was on leave and Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, I. C. S., acted for him. The honour of a Knighthood in the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India was conferred on the Chief Commissioner on the 1st January 1906.

### 9. Frontier Affairs.

2. The year was rendered noteworthy by the visit to Peshawar in The Royal visit. November 1905 of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. A Durbar was held in their honour, at which the Mehtar of Chitral, the Khan of Dir, the Nawab of Nawagai, and the Nawabs and Khans of the settled districts attended. The Durbar, which was held in the heart of Peshawar City, and the Royal progress through the city, occasioned marked demonstrations of loyalty.

3. Every trans-border agency was the scene of great activity in surveying and the improvement of communications. A telephone line between Robat and the Malakand was opened; survey parties were at work in the Mohmand country, in the Khyber Agency, and in Kurram; the detailed survey of the country between the Kurram and Gomal rivers was

carried on ; work on the Kabul River Railway was begun ; the road through the Khyber Pass was doubled ; a railway survey was made in the Kurram from Thal to Parachinar ; and the Gomal cart road from Murtaza to Wana was at length completed. All this was done without overt opposition from the tribesmen, who, however, are apt to regard all such operations as a threat against their much-prized independence, and in this belief they are encouraged by the fanatical teaching of their priests. The peace of the border was satisfactorily maintained, except in Peshawar, where dacoities continued to be committed by organized gangs. A deplorable incident occurred at Bannu in the murder of Captain Donaldson, R. F. A., by a Mahsud in revenge for the imprisonment of a relative who had been convicted of complicity in the murder of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Harman.

## HAZARA.

**Amb.** 4. The Nawab of Amb has neither relented towards his eldest son, Khan-i-Zaman, nor settled his quarrel with the Tilli Sayads, who, however, have quietly re-established themselves in feudal Tanaul.

**Black Mountain.** Isa Khan, a cousin of Ibrahim Khan, Chief of the Isazai, was murdered at Seri in November 1905 at the instigation, it is suspected, of the Chief himself. The tribe, as Ibrahim Khan failed to settle the case in conformity with tribal custom, eventually burnt Seri and other villages belonging to the Khan, and practically ousted him from his chiefship. The matter is under the consideration of Government, but is not likely to be a source of trouble.

The Akazai have not yet asked for their allowances, but have explained that their attitude is not the outcome of hostility towards Government.

**Border Military Police.** The Border Military Police did good work in arresting two notorious outlaws and other proclaimed offenders.

## DIR, SWAT AND CHITRAL.

**Dir.** 5. In the spring Miangul Jan, the younger son of the late Nawab of Dir, left Peshawar and made his way to the Jandol Valley to contest his brother Badshah Khan's position. He was at first supported by Said Ahmad Khan of Barwa, his uncle, but their attack on Dir territory failed. They then quarrelled, and Said Ahmad tried to take Munda, of which Miangul Jan was in possession, but was repulsed. Eventually a meeting of the Chiefs concerned was arranged at Chakdarra, and an agreement between them was effected, whereby each was to hold what he then held. The agreement is not, however, likely to be observed for long, as the restless ambition of Miangul Jan is only waiting an opportunity again to raise the standard of revolt against his brother the Khan, and the Khan himself is more than likely to afford such an opportunity by ill-judged action towards his minor chiefs and subject clans.

The volume of trade in Dir, as in the other countries of this Agency, has been somewhat diminished by reason of the general unrest.

**Bajaur.** The Nawab of Nawagai, whose chief concern is the enmity of his sons, took no active part in the quarrels of the brothers of Dir.

**Utman Khel.** All sections, both of Agra and Totai, remained quiet throughout the year.

**Swat.** In Upper Swat faction fighting continued to be as rife as it is now rare in Lower Swat and amongst the Sam Ranizai. Relations between the tribes of Upper and Lower Swat were generally amicable, but a serious dispute over grazing rights arose between the Musa Khel of Upper Swat and the Khan Khel of Thana in Lower Swat. The Musa Khel were defeated and lost a large number of rifles. Lower Swat and the Ranizai country have again enjoyed good harvests and unbroken peace. The tribal jirgas in these areas have developed into a rough but efficient engine of local self-government.

The tithe system of land revenue,—*ushar*,—which is now in full working order, and the extension of cultivation, in which the Mehtar takes a great personal interest, have resulted in a large increase in the Mehtar's revenue. But the orpiment mines show signs of exhaustion, and their output fell from 800 to 250 maunds.

There was little or no serious crime, and the country was quiet and prosperous. A school has been opened by the Mehtar in the Turikho Valley.

#### PESHAWAR.

6. Peshawar Cantonment was again free from serious crime, but the district was once more the scene of organized gang robbery. The raids were, however, less numerous than in 1904-05, and three notorious raiders met their death during the year.

The recruiting difficulty, owing to the low rates of pay, has become pressing, but the Corps worked well on the whole, especially in the recovery of stolen rifles, while in one case near Barki a large flock of sheep was rescued in Independent territory from raiders.

The tribe as a whole behaved well, though the more remote sections—the Musa Khel, Utmanzai and Dawezai—appear to have harboured some feeling of discontent, which did not, however, manifest itself in any overt act of hostility. The first named failed to come in to receive their allowances. The Halimzai and Tarakzai afforded no ground for complaint. The latter section are responsible for the safety of the working parties on the Kabul River Railway from attack from the left bank of the river, and their allowance has accordingly been increased by Rs. 5,000 per annum. They also furnished escort to the survey party which visited Mohmand country.

No trouble was given by the Khudu Khel or Gaduns. Buner jirgas came in readily, and of their own motion the Bunerwals handed over to justice an outlaw who had taken refuge with them.

The Aka Khel gave no cause for complaint.

Border Military  
Police.  
  
Yusafzai  
border.  
  
Aka Khel  
Afridis.

#### KHYBER.

7. Despite the activity in different parts of the Agency of working parties employed in surveying, road-making, and railway building, of which mention has been made above, the tribes of the Agency, except the Zakha Khel Afridis, behaved well, though somewhat alarmed and restless.

The visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Khyber in November 1905 had an excellent political effect.

It is satisfactory to note that no Afridi jirgas attended at Jalalabad during the visit of His Highness the Amir, who made announcement that he would not receive them.

During the winter there appeared in Ningrahar large quantities of Martini-Henry carbines and ammunition apparently of English make. The price at which these weapons were sold was considerably less than that usually demanded, and the Afridis were eager in buying until the trade was discredited by the bursting of some of the weapons bought.

The Zakha Khel gave passage to raiding gangs and allowed some of their own young men to take part in dacoities. In punishment for this the other Afridi clans were induced to undertake their coercion. Coercion rapidly resolved itself into negotiation, and the Zakha Khel came in and submitted to—

(1) deposit rifles as security for the restoration of their share of the booty taken in dacoities;

(2) forfeit four months' allowances (Rs. 5,000).

No other section of the Afridi tribe gave any trouble.

**Other tribes.**

The Shilmanis, Shinwaris and Mullagoris alike gave every assistance to the working parties employed in their countries, and their general conduct was exemplary.

**Militia.**

An increase of 445 men in the Khyber Rifles was sanctioned in connection with the safeguarding of the Shilman Railway, and this number was raised without difficulty. Excellent discipline was maintained, and there were no cases of desertion or rifle stealing.

**KOHAT.****Pass Afridis and Jowakis.**

8. The Pass Afridis and Jowakis behaved well, though a few hot-headed members of the latter tribe were with difficulty restrained from aggressive action against a survey party demarcating their border.

**Orakzai.**

All sections of the Orakzai, especially the Rabbia Khel, acted loyally up to their agreements with Government. The Chappar Mishtis asked again and again to be annexed and protected.

**Kabul Khel Wazirs and Biland Khel.**

These tribes, who are responsible for the safety of the Thal-Spinwam route, indulged in a certain amount of agitation with a view to the possible increase of the road allowances.

The Biland Khel were proved to be at the bottom of an attack on Ghilzais at Ganroba in Kurram, and were fined Rs. 3,000.

**Border Military Police and Samana Rifles.**

The political work of the Border Military Police and the discipline and conduct of the Samana Rifles were alike deserving of high praise.

**KURRAM.****General.**

9. The Settlement of the Valley was completed during the year. It has resulted in a present demand of Rs. 71,000, rising in five years to Rs. 86,000. This increase on the previous assessment has been accepted without protest. The peace of the valley was maintained throughout the year, though there was a more than usually large accumulation of cases against Jajis and others from Khost and Aryob; while a number of offences by members of the Para-Chamkanni tribe necessitated a reprisal which led to a satisfactory settlement of the outstanding liabilities of that tribe.

**Zaimushts.**

Relations with the Zaimushts continued to be satisfactory.

**Massuzai.**

Some members of this tribe were guilty of an attack on the village of Ibrahimzai, in which seven rifles were carried off. These were afterwards restored and a fine paid.

**Militia.**

The record of this Corps was for the first time unsatisfactory. Four Native Officers were compelled to resign for misconduct and 29 men were dismissed after punishment for more or less serious offences. The whole garrison of one of the smaller posts was convicted of complicity in a flagrant case of dacoity with murder. On the other hand it is satisfactory to note that the behaviour of a small party of Militia men at Ganroba in December 1905, who assisted Ghilzai graziers to repel an attack of Kabul Khel Wazirs, was highly creditable.

**BANNU.****General.**

10. Mention has been made above of the regrettable murder of Captain Donaldson, R. F. A. This deplorable event, though it actually occurred just outside the Bannu Cantonment, was unconnected with the general administration of the Bannu border. It was the work of a Mahsud from the Wana Agency, under which head will be found an account of the measures taken in connection with it. Except for this occurrence and the cases noted below, the general peace was maintained on this border.

*Hathi Khel.*—A gang of the Hathi Khel surprised a salt post near Wazirs. Gurguri in the Kohat District and carried off two rifles, killing three of the Salt peons. The attack was in revenge for the action of some of the peons who had ventured to molest some Hathi Khel women. The tribe were compelled to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000, while nine of the actual offenders were arrested, and on conviction were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

*Sperkai, Umarzai, Muhammad Khel, Jani Khel.*—No offence by members of these sections was reported, with the exception of a burglary at Hawed in March 1906, in which certain Jani Khel were accused. The case has since been settled.

No offences were committed by members of this tribe, whose conduct Bhattanis. has been excellent for some years, but it was found necessary to enforce the principle of local responsibility against them for failure to act up to their engagements in the case of a raid by a mixed gang under the leadership of the notorious Ilm Din on the village of Suleman Khel on the Bhattani border. The Bhattanis, being under obligation to guard the pass through which this gang retired, were fined for their omission to fulfil their tribal obligations.

The Corps did useful work in unravelling border cases of the usual type. Border Military Conduct and discipline were good, except for one case of desertion and two Police. of rifle theft.

### TOCHI.

11. The year was one of unusual quiet, and offences in protected area General. were few. The harvests in Daur were good, and the revenue was collected without difficulty. Efforts are being made to recruit the Patwari staff locally; and the daily attendance at the four schools of the Agency is increasing. A new school has been built at Idak.

Survey parties have been at work without opposition under tribal escort in the country between the Tochi and the Kaitu and in Madda Khel territory. Nearly all the protected area to the south of the Tochi has also been surveyed.

The good record of the Northern Waziristan Militia was well sustained. Militia. In September a picquet was ambushed near the Spina Khaisora Post by a gang led by Ilm Din. Though surprised and outnumbered, the picquet made good its retirement, killing Ilm Din, with a loss of two men and three rifles. A Naik and two sepoy were admitted to the Orders of Merit for their gallantry in this affair. Four Madda Khel sepoy deserted in December from the Tutnarai Post, taking six rifles with them.

### DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

12. The Dera Ismail Khan border again enjoyed unbroken peace. General.

Two Sherani sepoy of the garrison of Domanda Post mutinied in August, Border Military and for a time were in possession of the post. After being joined by a Sherani Police. villager they made off, having done little or no damage. Two of the three were afterwards caught and sentenced to transportation. For the rest the Corps did useful work, but there is difficulty in obtaining a good class of recruit.

The manoeuvres of the Derajat Brigade were carried out in Sherani Sherani. country in February 1906.

### WANA.

13. The Mahsuds as a tribe continued to abide by their undertaking Mahsuds. to refrain from raiding in British territory. But the murder of Captain Donaldson added another to the series of murderous outrages committed or attempted by members of this tribe within the last year and a half. It became clear that these murders were only rendered possible by the connivance and sympathy of the tribe as a whole, and that, in addition to the execution of the actual murderer, measures were necessary to bring home to the Mahsuds as a whole a sense of their responsibility in the matter. A fine of Rs. 25,000 was therefore imposed on the tribe and deducted from the allowances already due. Further allowances were ordered to be stopped until the tribe should give by continued good conduct some assurance of penitence and should surrender five men suspected of complicity and believed to entertain similar fanatical designs.

Four of these men were given up, but all attempts to secure surrender of the fifth have so far failed. There have been other cases in which Mahsuds were reported to have set out for British territory intent on murder, and ceaseless vigilance has been necessary.

Near Sarwakai during the summer an attempt was made to lift flocks belonging to the Wazirs by certain notoriously ill-conditioned *ex*-Militia men of the Abdur Rahman Khel. The Militia turned out hastily, and fought a spirited little action with the raiders, three of whom they shot, taking the other two prisoners. These were tried and suitably punished. During the trial the father of one of them—the notorious Jambil—was found lurking by night armed with a loaded rifle by the door of the Naib Tahsildar's quarters at Sarwakai. Jambil received a sentence of 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

The attempts of the Mulla Powindah to reconcile Wazirs and Mahsuds under his own sovereignty failed, and inter-tribal fighting was perhaps rather brisker than usual. For once the chief success was on the Wazirs' side. A trading party of Jalal Khel (Mahsuds) was cut up by a mixed gang of Wazirs led by Painda Khan, Shadikai, near the Bannu border. Eleven Mahsuds were killed and four wounded, but their camels were recovered from the raiders by the Northern Waziristan Militia and restored.

There has been little development in the struggle between the Mulla Powindah and the Maliks for internal supremacy.

**Wazirs.**

The Wazirs of protected area gave no cause for complaint. Of those in unprotected area the Shakaiwals were fined Rs. 3,000 for harbouring the outlaw Mianji's gang. Petitions were presented by the Wazirs of unprotected area for the extension of the protectorate. A survey party was at work under tribal escort all over Wazir country. No untoward incident resulted.

**Suleiman Khel.**

The conduct of the Suleiman Khel was exemplary. They provided escort for the surveyors when required and surrendered a stolen rifle and three prisoners who had escaped from Fort Sandeman.

**Mianji.**

The chief disturbing factor during the year was the gang led by Mianji, the Abdur Rahman Khel Mahsud outlaw. Besides ambushing a picquet of the Southern Waziristan Militia near Karkanoba, killing 2 sepoy and carrying off 2 rifles, the gang attacked Shinbaz and Gudawana, two posts occupied by the Zhob Levy Corps under the Baluchistan Administration.

**Militia.**

Mention has already been made of the affair near Sarwakai, for his part in which Subadar Mohibullah was admitted to the Order of Merit, and of the Karkanoba ambushade, in which the Militia men behaved with credit. For the rest conduct and discipline were alike good, though one of the reservists employed on the disbanding of the Mahsud element, a Shinwari, deserted with his rifle and ammunition. An old feud led to the murder of Subadar Mahi Gul, Zilli Khel Wazir, by two Dotanni sepoy. The Mahsud element has again been admitted to the Militia to the number of 100 men. Their conduct has been good.

**Communications.**

The Gomal road to Wana has been completed and opened for wheeled traffic.

### 10. Condition of the People.

14. Prices were generally higher during 1905-06 than in the preceding year owing to the poor autumn harvest. There was, however, a sufficient stock of food-grains in all districts, and no distress was experienced. The export of food-grains to trans-border countries and Kashmir diminished from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 lakhs in value, while the import remained practically unchanged at  $9\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs. In Hazara and Peshawar the wages of agricultural labourers varied from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem throughout the year. Wages in Kohat were Rs. 10 in summer and Rs. 8 in winter, while in Bannu they ranged from Rs. 6-12-0 in summer and from Rs. 6-8-0 in winter. The fall in wages in winter is caused by the influx of immigrants from Afghanistan and tribal territory. In Dera Ismail Khan agricultural wages were Rs. 7-12-0 per mensem throughout the year.

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## CHAPTER II.

# ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

### 1. Realization of the Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Land Revenue for 1904-05 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Agricultural Statistics of British India for 1904-05.]

15. *Fixed Land Revenue*.—The annexed table compares demand and realization on account of fixed land revenue in the years 1904-05 and 1903-04:—

			1903-04.	1904-05.
			Rs.	Rs.
Demand	...	...	15,92,824	15,91,310
Realization	...	...	15,80,554	15,25,900
Percentage of demand realized		...	99.23	95.89

At the close of the year Rs. 65,410 were outstanding compared with Rs. 12,270 at the close of the year before. Of this balance Rs. 24,116 were recoverable, Rs. 33,702 were under suspension, Rs. 238 undetermined, and Rs. 7,354 irrecoverable. The slight decrease in the demand, Rs. 1,514, is due to the introduction of the system of fluctuating assessment in the Daman tract of Dera Ismail Khan with effect from Rabi 1905. Of the amount of recoverable balance, Rs. 23,618 were due in the Hazara District, where delay was occasioned by the late announcement of the new assessment in the Haripur and Mansehra tahsils, which considerably retarded the preparation of the distribution papers. The whole balance due in this district was, however, recovered after the end of the year. Collections on account of revenue remaining due from former years amounted to Rs. 8,812 in 1904-05 compared with Rs. 42,402 in 1903-04, the efforts of previous years having left little to be done in this direction.

16. *Suspensions and Remissions*.—Of the current year's demand Rs. 39,003 were suspended compared with Rs. 4,746 in the previous year. Of the amount of which payment was thus deferred Rs. 29,696 (excluding land revenue assigned) were finally remitted in the Peshawar District on account of the damage done by hailstorms in April and May 1905. In Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Rs. 8,057 were suspended in consideration of the poor harvests reaped in certain tracts.

Remissions amounting to Rs. 1,787 were granted in Kohat on account of damage by hail, while Rs. 792 were remitted to certain villages of the Peshawar and Kohat districts for gallantry in repelling gangs of armed raiders.

The amount under suspension at the beginning of the year was Rs. 35,473. Of this Rs. 5,471 were collected, and Rs. 14,887 remitted in the Daman tract of Dera Ismail Khan, which has only enjoyed two good harvests in the last six years. The balance under suspension after final orders on the year's transactions had been passed was Rs. 21,330.

17. *Fluctuating Land Revenue*.—The demand was Rs. 1,72,671 compared with Rs. 1,66,672 in 1903-04. The amount collected, however, fell off from Rs. 1,66,098 to Rs. 1,45,025. This is due to drought in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where the amount realized under this head, despite the extension of the system, fell from Rs. 1,46,143 to Rs. 78,260. In Hazara collections rose from Rs. 582 to Rs. 58,510. This was because of the lateness in the preparation of the distribution papers of the new assessment, which prevented the enhanced revenue realized in the Mansehra and Haripur tahsils from being credited under the proper head Fixed Land Revenue.



18. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue*.—The demand was Rs. 61,854, of which Rs. 60,774 were credited to Government, Rs. 233 refunded, and Rs. 847 remained uncollected. The decrease of Rs. 8,077 in the demand fell under the head of *tirni* or grazing dues realized from immigrants into the Dera Ismail Khan District, and was due to—

- (a) the large number of animals for which *tirni* was paid in Baluchistan, one payment covering the right to graze in Baluchistan, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province;
- (b) the fact that last year's receipts included sums realized as fines for attempted evasion of the regulations.

These dues have since been enhanced 50 per cent. This may possibly result in the relief to some extent of revenue payers in the Dera Ismail Khan District, whose grazing grounds suffer from the invasion of hordes of nomads with their flocks.

Resumptions of  
Land Revenue  
Assignments.

19. The total value of the assigned land revenue was Rs. 3,42,540, or 16 per cent. of the total assessment, compared with Rs. 3,89,801 in 1903-04. The decrease is due to the poor harvests in Dera Ismail Khan, where the system of fluctuating demand is in force. The most important resumption of the year was that of the portion of the jagir enjoyed by the late Sardar Sir Sultan Jan, K.C.I.E., which had been granted for life. The annual value of this was Rs. 1,600.

Coercive pro-  
cesses for the  
recovery of  
land revenue.

20. The number of coercive processes issued fell from 4,142 in 1903-04 to 3,234 in the year under report. Over two-thirds of these were issued in Peshawar. Of the processes issued, 711 were issued on the application of village headmen.

Miscellaneous.

21. The revenue money order system has been introduced in Hazara, where Rs. 15,313 were sent through the Post Office. The system is advancing in popularity in Kohat, where, as in Hazara, communications are difficult, and holds its ground in Dera Ismail Khan.

1,907 notices of ejectment were issued to tenants-at-will compared with 1,269 in the year before, but the number of ejectments ordered decreased from 237 to 236. The increase in proceedings is ascribed to the progress of Settlement operations in three districts and the poor harvests in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

No proceedings for the ejectment of tenants with rights of occupancy were instituted in any district except Kohat, where 12 suits of this nature were filed. There were only 8 suits for enhancement of rent payable by tenants of this class and 9 for its reduction.

In Hazara action is being taken with conspicuous success under Regulation III of 1904 to fix the cash rents to be paid by tenants enjoying rights of occupancy when distributing the new assessment.

The balance outstanding on loans under Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884 was at the beginning of the year Rs. 1,19,090, and Rs. 97,308 more were advanced. Rs. 50,831 fell due for collection during the year, of which Rs. 37,905 were realized, Rs. 4,408 suspended, and Rs. 5,228 remitted, chiefly in Dera Ismail Khan. The popularity of the system of *takavi* advances continues to grow. Only six cases were reported during the year in which loans had been misapplied.

## 2. Surveys.

Settlement  
surveys.

22. Settlement is in progress in Bannu, and before the beginning of the year about one-third of the district had been surveyed and mapped. During 1904-05, 663,591 acres were surveyed and measurements in the Marwat Tahsil completed. At the end of the year only 72,000 acres in the Bannu Tahsil remained unmeasured.

In Kohat and Hazara the Settlement surveys, in which an unusual degree of accuracy has been attained, were finished before the end of 1903-04, and were noticed in last year's report.

The area to be surveyed in the Kurram Agency proved to be larger than had been anticipated, but the work was completed by May 1905. The area measured amounted to 61,788 acres.

23. During the year under report a survey was made of the more important passes in Chitral, of the Gomal and Tochi valleys, of the Khel country between Thal and Bannu, and of other parts of Waziristan outside the protected area. The operations were for the completion of a detailed survey on the scale of 2-inch to the mile. The Survey parties worked without any mishap under the protection of tribal escort only.

### 3. Settlements.

24. The work in this district has been very severe, rather resembling a first regular Settlement than a re-assessment and revision of records. The Assessment Report of the Abbottabad Tahsil was submitted, but orders could not be passed on it until after the close of the year. The want of an accurate record-of-rights, to which is due the recent increase in civil litigation, for which Hazara is becoming notorious, has been made good, and satisfactory progress was made during the year with the remaining Settlement operations.

25. The new assessment of the Teri Tahsil was announced in October 1904, administration papers of all estates in the district were prepared and attested, and the revision of records-of-rights, including irrigation rights, was finished. At the close of the year there only remained the question of Crown lands, the revision of revenue-free tenures, the preparation of the Gazetteer, and the writing of the Final Assessment Report. On the first of these matters orders have since been passed.

The Settlement being practically finished, it may be convenient here to make brief mention of its results. The land revenue establishment has been reorganized and increased, the status and numbers of village *lambardars* have been revised, and the position of the Khan of Teri and his rights have been defined. The total assessment of the district has been raised from Rs. 1,95,681 to Rs. 2,74,858—an increase of 40·5 per cent. The net increase in the Khalsa demand is Rs. 43,000, or about 50 per cent., almost exactly the amount anticipated in the forecast report. The total cost of the Settlement has been Rs. 3,15,000.

26. 72,000 acres in the district remained unmeasured at the close of the year, and attestation has been completed in 203 out of 388 estates. The Assessment Report for the Marwat Tahsil has been completed, 55,000 mutations were attested, and good progress has been made with partition work, of which the most important case is the partition of the estate jointly owned by the Hathi Khel Wazirs. The irrigation system of the district is being examined by expert agency.

27. In May 1905 the Settlement Department sustained a severe loss by the sad and sudden death of Captain Crosthwaite, the Settlement Officer of this district. The re-assessment of the district was completed during the year, and orders were passed on the re-assessment of the Daman tract. The Settlement has been one of unusual difficulty, involving a complete change in the revenue system of the district. The operations will be finally concluded during the current year.

28. The anticipation that the Settlement of the Kurram Valley, which was begun on the 1st April 1904, would be concluded during the year was not fulfilled. The area to be surveyed exceeded calculations by about 56 per cent., and the autumn of 1904 was so unhealthy and the winter of 1904-05 so inclement as to retard progress materially. Survey and attestation were, however, completed, enquiries into rights of irrigation, rights in mills, &c., were steadily pursued, and 2,300 disputes of title were settled.

The assessment report of the valley was submitted in October 1905 after the close of the year.

#### 4. Land Records.

**Establishment.**

29. *Patwaris*.—Ninety-two candidates for the post of Patwari were admitted, and the number on the register at the close of the year was 465 compared with 584 at the end of 1903-04. Of the accepted candidates 236 were members of agricultural tribes, 225 had passed the qualifying examination, 13 the Entrance Examination, and 151 the Middle School Examination. The Patwari establishment has been reorganized in the course of Settlement in Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan, and the number of Patwaris serving in the Province has risen in consequence from 707 to 761. Of these 193 or 25 per cent. belong to the agricultural classes. 13 Patwaris were promoted and 14 dismissed during the year, but the conduct and efficiency of the Patwari staff were on the whole good. 55 candidates were appointed Patwaris, of whom 31 were Muhammadans of agricultural tribes.

*Kanungos*.—The increase in the Patwari staff has compelled an increase in the supervising agency, and a further increase will be necessary on the reorganization of the Land Revenue establishments in Hazara and Bannu. The pay of Kanungos has also been raised by order of the Government of India, and is now as follows:—

				Rs.
District Kanungos	...	...	...	60—4—80
Office Kanungos	...	...	...	40

while Field Kanungos are to receive field allowances. The prospects of the Land Revenue establishment have thus been materially improved. Ten posts as Kanungo fell vacant during the year. To these 5 Patwaris and 5 candidates who had passed the Entrance and qualifying examinations were appointed.

**Mutation work.**

30. 158,442 mutations were attested and 33,566 remained pending at the close of the year as compared with 141,247 attested and 33,625 pending at the close of 1903-04. Of the mutations during the year 71,906 cases were attested in the Hazara District.

**Business returns.**

31. The number of revenue officers employed was 127—an increase of 5. 28,625 revenue cases were decided compared with 23,273 in the previous year. The chief increase occurred in revenue officers' cases under the Land Revenue Act, and was most marked in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, where new assessments were announced. The number of cases left pending rose slightly from 2,369 to 2,723.

#### 5. Government Waste Lands.

**Hazara.**

32. The revised rules for the management of village forests in the Hazara District have continued to work satisfactorily, and there is now some competition between villagers for the rewards offered to those whose village forests are best preserved. A grazing tax of one anna per head on goats has been imposed in certain tracts.

**Khwarra Zira.**

33. Hitherto the income and expenditure of the Khwarra Zira Forest have been controlled by the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, as a separate fund, but it has now been decided to treat the receipts and charges under the ordinary heads of revenue, and the fund has been abolished. Receipts during 1904-05 rose from Rs. 8,709 to Rs. 9,998 and expenditure from Rs. 7,274 to Rs. 8,387.

**Miscellaneous.**

34. The income from unclassed forests and nazul lands throughout the Province rose from Rs. 17,550 to Rs. 18,915. In Dera Ismail Khan the leases of Crown lands which expired with the term of the last Settlement have been renewed for one year only, as it is anticipated that the Paharpur Canal, which is now being dug, will cause greatly to enhance their values.

#### 6. Wards' Estates.

**General.**

35. The Punjab Court of Wards Act (II of 1903) was extended to the North-West Frontier Province by Regulation No. V of 1904, and rules were framed under it. There was no increase in the number of estates under

management, the total assets of which amounted to Rs. 2,58,607 compared with Rs. 2,37,563 in the previous year. The total liabilities were reduced from Rs. 34,938 to Rs. 31,947. The estate of the late Amir Muhammad Khan of Shabkadr alone shows a deficit, and that has been materially reduced by the lease of the entire estate to a single lessee at a rent of Rs. 6,300 per annum.

36. The gross income of the estates under management fell from Rs. 90,774 to Rs. 66,998. The diminution is partly due to the leases being renewed at a reasonable figure to respectable lessees instead of being sold at exorbitant prices to speculators, partly to alterations in the dates of realization, and partly to the failure of an important lessee to pay within the prescribed time. The total expenditure of all the estates fell from Rs. 93,586 to Rs. 77,336. In the expenditure is included the sum of Rs. 23,363 invested. Income and  
Expenditure.

The cost incurred in maintenance of establishment rose from Rs. 1,859 to Rs. 2,463.

## 7. Revenue and Rent paying Classes.

37. Section 10 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act (XIII of 1900), which prohibits mortgages containing a foreclosure clause, has been in force throughout the province *ab initio*. In June 1904 the whole Act as modified by Regulation I of 1904 was extended to the districts of Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The modifications introduced by that Regulation were— Legislation  
affecting the  
agricultural  
population.

- (1) the exclusion of agriculturists as defined by Section 2 (1) of the Act from the classes to whom unrestricted alienation of land is permitted;
- (2) the inclusion of occupancy rights within the definition of the word "land."

38. The full results of the measure will not be apparent for some time to come, but there would seem to be good ground for believing that, though some contraction of credit has been caused, the law is generally popular, and that the status of members of agricultural tribes is coveted as a privileged position rather than despised as subject to legal disabilities. Working of the  
Act.

Attempts at evasion of the Act have been few, but before introduction every effort was made by money-lending classes to acquire as much land as possible, and the figures of alienation up to the 23rd June 1904 are accordingly swollen.

39. During the year under report 47,375 acres of land were transferred by gift or exchange, 71,847 by mortgage, 56,219 by sale, and 49,598 by redemption of mortgage. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 22,882, 74,063, 57,270 and 184,074. An explanation of this last figure was given in last year's report. Transfers of  
land.

Of the area alienated during the year about 25 per cent., as compared with 13 per cent. in the year, passed by order of Court or otherwise into the hands of new agriculturists. The average consideration paid per acre was in mortgages Rs. 54, on redemption Rs. 93, and in sales Rs. 72.



# CHAPTER III.

## PROTECTION.

### 1. Legislative Authority.

(See page 35 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

### 2. Course of Legislation.

40. Seven Acts were passed by the Supreme Legislative Council during 1905, but of these none specially affected the North-West Frontier Province. No regulation having the force of law was made by the Supreme Executive Council during the year.

### 3. Police.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Police Administration Report for 1905 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-06, Section VII.]

41. The number of cognizable offences reported to the Police fell from 6,444 in 1904 to 5,259 in 1905. Of the cases so reported 3,855 in 1904 and 3,716 in 1905 referred to offences under the Indian Penal Code. Cognizable crime.

The discrepancy between these figures and those given in last year's report is due to the change introduced by order of the Government of India with regard to the distinction between what are technically known as Police cases and Magistrates' cases.

42. Of the cases reported 4,186 were admitted as true, and in 2,514, or 60 per cent. of those admitted, convictions were obtained. 1,773 reports of cognizable cases made to Magistrates direct were admitted as true, and 823 of these, or 46 per cent., resulted in convictions.

Of complaints with reference to serious offences under the Indian Penal Code, whether made to the Police or to Magistrates direct, 32 per cent. ended in conviction. The percentage in 1904 was 25. If cases in which the report was made to the Police are considered separately, the percentage of convictions will be found to be 35, the same as in the previous year.

Of the persons arrested in connection with all these cases the proportion convicted rose from 34 to 37 per cent., while of those arrested in connection with Police cases only 50 per cent. were convicted compared with 47 per cent. in 1904.

43. The number of murders committed during the last five years is as follows :— Serious offences under the Indian Penal Code.

1901	...	...	...	...	214
1902	...	...	...	...	192
1903	...	...	...	...	180
1904	...	...	...	...	152
1905	...	...	...	...	196

Of those committed during the year under report five were triple and six were double murders. The increase is distributed between all five districts, but was most marked in Peshawar and Kohat, where a considerable number of murders occurred in connection with dacoities by trans-border gangs.

There was a decrease of 29 in the number of riots, of 14 in the number of attempted murders, of 4 in the number of robberies committed, and of 124 in minor offences against property. On the other hand cases of culpable homicide increased by 20 and of dacoity by 13, while the number of cases in which grievous hurt was caused and of offences relating to coin and currency notes remained unaltered. Except for one case in Bannu the dacoities were altogether confined to the Peshawar and Kohat districts, which were systematically raided by organized gangs from across the border, chiefly composed of outlaws.

**Stolen property.**

44. Property estimated to be worth Rs. 1,47,720 was stolen in 1905, of which Rs. 36,923 worth was recovered. These figures do not compare satisfactorily with those of the previous year, in which the property stolen was estimated at Rs. 1,08,955 and that recovered at Rs. 42,657.

The increase in the amount stolen and the decrease in the amount recovered are alike due to the above mentioned epidemic of dacoity in Peshawar and Kohat.

**Bad characters.**

45. Of the 965 persons convicted of offences against property 13 per cent. were habitual criminals against whom previous convictions had been recorded. 529 persons were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code compared with 656 in 1904.

**Punitive Posts.**

46. Three new punitive police posts were sanctioned during the year under report at Mian Khel and Sangu in Peshawar, and in the Teri and Karak tracts of the Kohat District. The post at Karbogha was continued. The sanctioned cost of these posts is Rs. 10,605 per annum.

**Outlaws.**

47. 40 outlaws were arrested, and counting those proclaimed during the year the number at large at its close was 860.

**Internal economy of the Force.**

48. Under the scheme of reorganization, which came into force in February 1906 with retrospective effect from the beginning of the financial year, an addition of 9 Sub-Inspectors and 3 Head Constables was made to the establishment. The number of Mounted Constables was reduced by 10, and 10 Mounted Head Constables were added. The cost of the Force was Rs. 5,75,420 compared with Rs. 6,08,044 in 1904 and Rs. 5,86,733 in 1903. The health of the Force was good; its conduct and discipline satisfactory. 39 officers and 246 men were rewarded for good services, and 2 Head Constables of the Dera Ismail Khan establishment were admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit. There were 297 departmental punishments, and 48 members of the Force were convicted and punished judicially. There were 3 charges of bribery, in all of which the accused received deterrent sentences. 66 members of the Force were dismissed and 314 resigned without pension or gratuity. The service continued to be unpopular, especially in Peshawar. 468 recruits were enlisted, but the establishment is still below sanctioned strength. It is hoped that the recently effected reorganization of the Force may result in rendering the service more popular and obviating the recruiting difficulty.

#### 4. Criminal Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Criminal Administration Report of the Province for 1905 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-06, Section IV.]

**General.**

49. The number of offences reported during 1905 was 17,958, one less than in the year before. Of the offences reported 12,861, compared with 13,247 in 1904, were admitted to have taken place, and of those admitted 11,970 or 93 per cent. were brought to trial. The proportion in 1904 was 94 per cent. 11,946 cases, compared with 12,406 in 1904, were decided during 1905. The number of persons under trial fell from 27,969 in 1904 to 26,936, out of whom 12,849 or 49 per cent., compared with 51 per cent. in 1904, were convicted. The number of persons left awaiting trial at the end of 1905 was 431 compared with 536 at the close of the preceding year.

Of the offences reported in 1905, 10,183 were of cases under the Indian Penal Code. 5,567 of these were brought to trial, and convictions were obtained in 2,125. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 10,356, 5,938 and 2,149. The returns for 1905 show a decrease in the number of offences against public justice, attempted murders, cases of hurt, unnatural offences, thefts, and other minor offences against property, and offences relating to marriage, which were brought to trial. The number of murders, culpable homicides, riots, robberies and dacoities (including attempts), and offences under Chapters X, XII, XIII and XIV on the other hand rose.

50. The number of officers invested with criminal powers at the close of 1905 was 101. There was no noteworthy fluctuation in the outturn of work done by different classes of Magistrates. Strength of the  
Magistracy.

51. 17 persons were sentenced to death and 37 to transportation for life compared with 13 and 20 in 1904. The number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for terms of more than two years' rigorous imprisonment fell from 373 to 338. The amount of fines imposed in 1905 also fell from Rs. 97,939 to Rs. 76,647. Punishments.

52. The number of persons who appealed to District Magistrates fell from 728 in 1904 to 561 in 1905, while 846 appeals were preferred in the Sessions Courts compared with 870 in 1904. 53 per cent. of the appeals lodged before District Magistrates and 45 per cent. of those made to Sessions Judges resulted in modification or reversal of the orders appealed against. 364 applications for revision were filed, of which 262 were summarily dismissed. Sentences were enhanced on appeal or revision in the case of 31 persons compared with 25 in 1904. Appeals and  
applications for  
revision.

53. The two Sessions Courts disposed of 84 Sessions cases, 590 criminal appeals, and 165 applications for revision. The average duration of Sessions cases was 33 days in Peshawar and 48 in the Derajat. The average duration of criminal appeals remained unaltered. Sessions Courts.

54. The Judicial Commissioner disposed of 27 murder references, 109 criminal appeals, and 104 applications for revision during 1905 from the settled districts. Besides these, 2 murder references and 18 appeals from the trans-border agencies were also decided. The average duration of appeals was again 34 days. Judicial Com-  
missioner's  
Court.

55. 185 references to Councils of Elders were made under Section 11, Frontier Crimes Regulation, compared with 189 in 1904. These references involved 664 persons, of whom 271 or 41 per cent. compared with 49 per cent. in 1904 were convicted. Frontier Crimes  
Regulation.

## 5. Prisons.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of Jails of the Province for 1905 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-06, Section V.]

56. At the beginning of the year the jails of the Province contained 1,067 convicts, of whom 33 were women. During 1905, 3,400 were admitted as compared with 3,395 in 1904, and after deduction on account of convicts released, acquitted on appeal, transferred, executed and deceased, there remained at the end of the year 1,054. Of the convicts admitted 95.70 were Muhammadans and 98.75 were wholly illiterate; 261 (8 per cent.) had been previously convicted and 179 were classed as habitual offenders. The variation between these figures and those of the previous year is not large. 9 juvenile offenders were sentenced to imprisonment compared with 24 in 1904. There were 19 executions and 23 deaths compared with 16 executions and 17 deaths in the previous year. Convicts.

57. 162 persons were in confinement awaiting trial at the beginning of the year and 4,021 were admitted—92 more than in 1904. On the 31st December 1905 there were left 216 whose cases were still undecided. Under-trial  
prisoners.



Civil prisoners. 58. The number of persons put under restraint under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code rose from 129 in 1904 to 136 in 1905.

Daily average Jail population. 59. The daily average of prisoners of all classes in 1904 had been 1,294. In the year under report it was 1,326.

Accommodation. 60. Two cells were built in the Peshawar Jail, raising the number that can be accommodated in the jails of the Province to 1,508. There was no overcrowding in the Dera Ismail Khan Jail, but the number of prisoners confined was in excess of accommodation on 172 days in the Kohat Jail, on 110 days in the Abbottabad Jail, on 39 days in the Bannu Jail, and on 36 days in the Peshawar Jail. There was thus considerably more overcrowding than in 1904. Every effort, however, was made to diminish the evil, and no overcrowding of individual barracks was permitted.

Vital Statistics. 61. Although the death-rate of the Jail population rose from 14.69 to 19.69 per *mille*, the general health of prisoners may be said to have improved, for the proportion admitted into hospital fell from 1,129 to 983.

Establishment. 62. 198 offences were committed by the subordinate departmental establishment, the conduct of which was, however, on the whole good. Two warders were dismissed for serious offences.

Conduct and Discipline. 63. Two political *detenus* escaped from the Peshawar Jail and six under-trial prisoners from the Hangu lock-up. One prisoner was detected in the act of making his way out of the Mardan lock-up and recaptured.

The number of offences against prison discipline again rose from 1,502 to 1,561, the highest figure since the inauguration of the Province. The increase was chiefly in the Peshawar Jail, and the offences were mainly of a trivial nature connected with the neglect of allotted tasks. This is attested by the fact that only 415 major punishments compared with 456 in 1904 were inflicted. Two whippings only were administered, and the number of cases in which penal diet and solitary confinement were prescribed fell from 98 to 60.

Expenditure. 64. The total expenditure of the Department rose from Rs. 81,891 to Rs. 85,444, the average cost of guarding and maintenance per head being Rs. 67-10-10 compared with Rs. 67-1-5 in 1904. Jail gardens supplied produce to the value of Rs. 4,399 for the prisoners' consumption.

Employment of convicts. 65. 190 convicts in all were employed as prison officers in comparison with 143 so employed in 1904, and the number of punishments inflicted on officials of this class fell from 54 to 34. There was a further increase of 20 in the average number employed on manufactures, the percentage of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days being 36 as compared with 35 in the previous year. The sum paid into the Treasury on account of manufactures accordingly rose from Rs. 28,609 to Rs. 31,805, while the net cash earnings of prisoners increased from Rs. 9,374 to Rs. 10,412. Indirect profits from the employment of convicts amounted to Rs. 25,635, showing an increase of Rs. 505. The most profitable Jail industries were again paper-making, lithographic printing and oil-pressing.

## 6. Civil Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of Civil Justice of the Province for 1905 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-06, Section III.]

Institutions and nature of suits. 66. The following table shows the numbers and nature of civil suits instituted in the Courts of the North-West Frontier Province during the last three years:—

			Suits for money or moveable property.	Title and other suits.	Total.
1903	...	...	15,344	3,981	19,325
1904	...	...	16,877	4,198	21,075
1905	...	...	16,062	4,748	20,810

During the year 1905 disturbing influences were at work, and the figures can in no case be regarded as normal. Of these influences the most important were (1) the progress of Settlement operations in four out of the five districts ; (2) the application in 1904 to three districts of the Punjab Land Alienation Act ; (3) projected canal construction, chiefly in the Peshawar District, stimulating speculation in land.

The increase in the volume of civil litigation in the Hazara District, noticed in last year's report, has continued, and the number of original suits for money or moveable property instituted in this district has again risen from 3,472 to 3,945. Hazara, where the number of institutions per 10,000 of the population was 94, is no longer the least litigious district in the Province. Its place has been taken by Peshawar, where the proportion of institutions to population was 88 per 10,000. Bannu remains the most litigious district with a proportion of 150 per 10,000.

There was an increase from 767 to 854 in the number of pre-emption cases, chiefly in the Peshawar District, and from 311 to 372 in matrimonial suits.

67. Omitting 134 suits in which the relief sought could not be Value of suits. estimated in money, the total value of the suits instituted again increased from Rs. 25,06,450 in 1904 to Rs. 28,39,924 in 1905. Only 3 per cent., however, exceeded in value Rs. 500, 20 per cent. were under Rs. 10, and 61 per cent. between Rs. 10 and Rs. 100 in value. The average value of each suit instituted was Rs. 137 compared with Rs. 120 in 1904, Rs. 105 in 1903, and Rs. 102 in 1902.

68. The agency for the disposal of civil business was unaltered. Out of Agency for the disposal of original civil business. 24,270 suits (including 1,552 readmitted) for hearing, 22,264 were decided compared with 22,632 in the previous year, and 2,006 remained pending at the close of 1905. Of these only 124 compared with 184 at the end of 1904 had been under decision for more than three months. Of the cases decided 7,949 were contested, and in 5,308 of these judgment was entered for the plaintiff in whole or part. The average duration of contested cases was 35 days and of uncontested cases 20 days.

69. District Judges and Sub-Judges with appellate powers disposed of Appellate work— District Courts. 666 regular appeals compared with 645 in 1904. The decree under appeal was reversed in 148 cases and modified in 59 cases.

Divisional Courts decided 745 regular appeals compared with 851 in Divisional Courts. 1904, and 59 miscellaneous appeals compared with 79 in 1904. The average duration of regular appeals was 55 days in the Peshawar Division and 46 in the Derajat. Of the 745 regular appeals preferred 522 were to the Peshawar Divisional Court.

70. The civil business before the Judicial Commissioner's Court during Judicial Commissioner's Court. the year was—

	Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.	Applications for revision.
For disposal ... ..	11	41	24	90
Disposed of ... ..	6	32	19	71

The average duration of regular appeals was 72 days.

71. The Courts disposed of 14,911 applications for execution of decree Execution. out of 16,361 presented. In the preceding year 17,125 applications were presented and 15,496 were disposed of. Of the applications filed in 1905, 33 per cent. were satisfied in full and 16 per cent. in part. The percentages of decrees satisfied in whole or part during the two previous years were—

	Satisfied in whole.	Satisfied in part.
1903 ... ..	30	13
1904 ... ..	31	17

## 7. Registration.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Registration Department of the Province for 1905 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-06, Section IX.]

Legislation  
affecting regis-  
tration.

72. With effect from the 23rd June 1904 the Punjab Land Alienation Act, as modified by Regulation I of 1904, was applied to the districts of Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, with the result that the number of documents registered in those districts has largely declined. The figures are :—

<u>1903.</u>	<u>1904.</u>	<u>1905.</u>
4,224	3,322	2,243

Business.

73. In the Province as a whole the number of documents of all kinds registered fell from 8,478 to 7,425, Peshawar being the only district to show a small increase of 60. The aggregate value of the property affected by deeds registered during the year was 42·5 lakhs compared with 47·66 in the previous year.

Agency.

74. The number of Sub-Registries in the Province is now 29, a new office having been opened at Nowshera Cantonment.

Finance.

75. The receipts of the Department fell from Rs. 27,813 to Rs. 24,175, and expenditure from Rs. 8,181 to Rs. 7,698. The decrease in each case is proportionate to the diminution in the number of documents registered.

## 8. District Boards.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of District Boards for 1904-05 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-05, Section XVIII.]

Constitution.

76. The constitution, number and jurisdiction of the District Boards of the North-West Frontier Province remained unchanged during the year under report.

Working.

77. The Dera Ismail Khan District Board held one meeting less than the number required by rule. Elsewhere the requisite number of meetings was held, and throughout the Province the attendance was satisfactory, amounting on an average to 46 per cent. of the members. All District Boards have adopted the system of appointing Sub-Committees to deal with questions of finance, arboriculture, public works and education. The working of the Finance Sub-Committees in Hazara, Peshawar and Bannu was good. In no case was it found necessary to overrule or set aside the proceedings of any District Board.

The working of the District Boards was on the whole satisfactory, though the apathy of many non-official members is a matter for regret. One reason alleged for this apathy is the paucity of funds hitherto at the disposal of the District Boards, and it is anticipated that the recent grant of Rs. 48,000 per annum from the Imperial Government to the District Boards of the North-West Frontier Province will, besides making many material improvements possible, stimulate the interest of non-official members in their functions.

Finance.

78. The balance to the credit of the five District Boards was at the beginning of the year Rs. 64,716, their united income amounted to Rs. 2,19,139, their expenditure was Rs. 2,28,443, and their closing balance Rs. 51,510. In no case did the balance fall below the prescribed minimum, and no District Board overdrew its balance. The transfer to the Postal Department of the Mail Cart Service in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan caused a decrease of Rs. 10,565 in receipts and of Rs. 13,267 in expenditure. The total expenditure on Education was Rs. 57,555,—an increase of Rs. 3,945,—and under the head "Medical" Rs. 35,854—an increase of Rs. 4,887 over last year's figures. These sums amount to 27 per cent. and 17·5 per cent. respectively of the District Boards' gross income. The prescribed minimum to be expended on education is 25 per cent., and under the head "Medical" 12·5 per cent. of the gross income. Eight new primary schools were opened.

## 9. Municipalities.

[ Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of Municipalities for 1904-05 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-05, Section XVII. ]

79. No changes were made in the constitution or boundaries of any Constitution. Municipality or Notified Area.

80. Sections 138 and 163 of the Municipal Act were extended to the Working. Nathiagali and Dungagali Notified Area. Rules were framed by the Kohat Municipality to regulate vaccination operations. In Bannu bye-laws were passed to regulate the conditions under which meat is sold, and fresh rules for the refund of octroi were drawn up by the Municipal Committee of Lakki. The introduction of the new Municipal Account Code and the system of peripatetic auditing of accounts have tended to regularise expenditure and prevent the misapplication of funds. Improvements in the method of collecting octroi—the main source of Municipal income—were introduced in the Municipalities of the Hazara District and in Dera Ismail Khan.

Action was taken in the chief Municipalities for the prevention of plague and for the inspection of persons arriving from plague-infected areas, and adequate attention was bestowed on sanitary questions.

The actual working of the Municipal Committees was generally satisfactory, though in Dera Ismail Khan, Abbottabad, Haripur, Nawashahr and Baffa the number of meetings required by law was not held. The attendance at meetings was good.

81. The aggregate opening balance of all Municipalities and Notified Finance. Areas was Rs. 1,88,707, their income Rs. 5,64,522, expenditure Rs. 5,44,784, and closing balance Rs. 2,08,495. Income from octroi rose from Rs. 3,76,412 to Rs. 4,00,876, the chief increases being recorded in Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Haripur and Kulachi. The tax is everywhere collected by direct agency. The average incidence of Municipal taxation per head was Rs. 2-2-2.

The main heads of expenditure and the proportion devoted to each were :—

General Administration	...	...	...	10·2
Public Safety	...	...	...	16·9
„ Health and Convenience	...	...	...	51·8
„ Instruction	...	...	...	10·9
Contribution	...	...	...	6·1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3·8
Debt	...	...	...	·3
Total	...	...	...	100

The expenditure of the Peshawar Municipality on Public Instruction only amounted to 4·3 of its income. This Municipality is nearly as rich as all the rest together. If it were excluded, Municipal expenditure on education would amount to 18·41 per cent. of income.

## 10. Military.

82. In 1905-06 the North-West Frontier Province furnished 1,273 recruits for the Native Army. The number in 1904-05 was 1,190 and in 1903-04, 1,476.



## CHAPTER IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

### 1. Agriculture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1904-05 and in the Agricultural Statistics of British India, 1904-05.]

83. The total cultivated area of the Province amounted in 1904-05 to **General.** 2,616,693 acres. Of this area 1,205,597, or nearly half, was cultivated by the owners and 54,837 by rent-free tenants or tenants paying a nominal rent. Of the remainder, 1,356,259 acres, tenants with rights of occupancy cultivated 308,739, while 1,047,520 were cultivated by rent-paying tenants-at-will. The total area available for cultivation, but not yet cultivated, amounted to 2,035,873 acres, including 70,094 acres of Government waste land. There has been an extension of 99,902 acres in the area cultivated during the last 20 years. As the net result of the year's transactions in land 23,718 acres passed out by mortgage of the possession of the agricultural tribes and 12,734 acres by sale. The corresponding figures for 1903-04 are not available.

### 2. Weather and Crops.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Season and Crop Report for 1905-06 (North-West Frontier Province Government Press).]

84. The report here summarised deals with the autumn crop of 1905 **Rainfall and** and the spring crop of 1906. In the earlier part of the summer of 1905 there **harvests.** were frequent showers, and an unusually large area was ploughed and sown. June unfortunately proved a dry month, as also did August, while the July rain was much below the average in Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu. Timely rain in September greatly benefited the crops, but October was dry and hot and the autumn harvest was poor. Out of 838,862 acres sown, an area which is 12 per cent. less than normal, crops were harvested on 635,231 acres or 76 per cent. of the area sown. The proportion which ordinarily comes to maturity is 83 per cent.

The spring harvest was unusually good in all districts except Dera Ismail Khan owing to the favourable conditions which prevailed throughout the winter and spring. 1,745,214 acres were sown compared with 1,567,225 acres in 1905 and a normal area of 1,517,834 acres. Of the area sown crops ripened on 1,538,123 acres or 88 per cent. compared with 78 per cent. in an ordinary year. In Dera Ismail Khan the failure extended over 45 per cent. of the area sown.

The above figures relate to the five districts only. In this year's report are for the first time included figures showing the results of the year's agricultural operations in the trans-border Agencies of Kurram and Tochi. The area harvested in these Agencies was in the autumn 26,976 acres and in the spring 17,276 acres, or a total of 44,252 acres out of a total of 45,028 acres sown. The amount of crop failure is small because in Tochi no unirrigated land, and in Kurram very little, is cultivated. In the districts 34 per cent. of the cultivated area was irrigated.

85. Wheat—the most important crop of the Province—was harvested on 924,713 acres compared with 829,100 in 1905, and the estimated yield was 279,747 tons compared with 267,637 in the former year. The barley harvest covered 319,038 acres compared with 279,288 in 1905.

Of autumn crops the area under maize fell from 363,872 to 345,304, that under bajra from 92,821 to 71,355 acres: the area of jowar harvested also fell from 52,510 to 32,598 acres, while that under gram shrank from 128,602 to 112,602 acres. The areas under rice, rapeseed and cotton increased respectively

from 29,335, 52,078 and 34,839 acres to 30,468, 69,728 and 42,638 acres. The sugarcane crop covered 25,703 acres compared with 26,019 in 1904-05, and the estimated outturn was proportionately smaller.

### 3. Horticulture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Reports on Municipalities, District Boards and Arboriculture for 1904-05.]

Municipalities  
and District  
Boards.

86. During 1904-05 the municipalities of the province spent Rs. 20,791 on experimental cultivation and on public gardens compared with Rs. 19,241 during the year before. Their income from the sale of garden produce, wood, grass and trees amounted to Rs. 6,189 compared with Rs. 6,337. District Boards spent Rs. 131 on experimental cultivation, Rs. 5,274 on botanical and other public gardens, and Rs. 12,589 on expenses connected with road-side trees. Their receipts under the head of public gardens amounted to Rs. 1,993, and from the sales of road-side trees and grass to Rs. 1,938.

### 4. Forests.

[Further information will be found in the Report on Forest Administration in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1904-05.]

Alteration in  
area.

87. Eight acres of reserved forest were transferred from departmental control during the year to facilitate the extension of the civil location at Nathiagali and Dungagali.

Forest Settle-  
ments, surveys  
and demarca-  
tions.

88. The sanction of the Local Government was accorded to the settlement reports on the Dungagali and Khanpur ranges. The repair of boundary pillars in the Kagan, Siran and Khanpur ranges is complete, while in the Dungagali and Thandiani ranges little remains to be done. The forest reserves in the Dungagali and Khanpur ranges have been triangulated in preparation for the 4-inch detailed survey. By June 1905 the survey of 98 square miles in these ranges had been completed. The maps of the Kagan and Siran ranges only await verification of boundaries by the Settlement Officer, and are otherwise ready for publication. The total expenditure on surveys during the year was Rs. 3,311, of which Rs. 2,331 is debitable to the Forest Department.

Working Plans.

89. The working plans of the Siran and Khanpur ranges were approved; that of the Dungagali Range was returned by the Inspector-General of Forests for alteration. Work in the Kagan Ranges has proceeded in accordance with the plan sanctioned.

Communica-  
tions and build-  
ings.

90. 19 miles of bridle path were opened at a cost of Rs. 985, and 18 miles were repaired for Rs. 312. Rs. 2,131 were spent on the construction and Rs. 267 on the repair of departmental buildings.

Forest offences.

91. The total number of forest offences reported was 635 compared with 570 in the previous year. The increase was caused by the scarcity of fuel and fodder during the severe winter of 1904-05. Of the offences reported, 40 (including 6 which remained pending from the year before) were decided in court, 589 were compounded under the provisions of the Hazara Forest Regulation, and 12 remained untraced. Of the cases taken into court 25 resulted in conviction, 4 in acquittal, and 11 remained pending at the close of the year.

Protection.

92. 35 forest fires broke out compared with 29 in 1903-04, but the area affected was only 480 acres compared with 2,902 in 1903-04. The average area affected during the last five years is over 3,000 acres.

Regulation of  
grazing.

93. In parts of the Siran Range free grazing of cattle was allowed as a means of enlisting local sympathy in the interests of protection from fire. The question of grazing for animals which supply the notified areas of Nathiagali and Dungagali with milk in the Dungagali Range is engaging serious attention.

Improvement of  
forest growth.

94. There was an abundant crop of deodar seed, and seedling deodars are numerous in Kagan. The severe winter, with its heavy snowfall, did considerable damage, particularly in the case of the *Sanatha* on the Khanpur Range. The supply of firewood to the town and cantonment of Abbottabad for the same reason presented serious difficulties. To meet these there were heavy

fellings in the Bagnetar block, which created blanks of a considerable size. The spread of the blue-pine in this area is likely to cause trouble, and steps are being taken to check it.

6,700 deodar seedlings were transplanted to Nuri, but many of them died. Direct sowings of deodar were fairly successful. 2,000 seedlings of *Eucalyptus tereticornis* were successfully raised at Abbottabad from the large sowing described in last year's report. Some of these were planted out at Haripur and are doing well, but those left in Abbottabad were entirely destroyed by the exceptional cold of the winter.

95. 1,094,666 cubic feet of timber and 326,006 cubic feet of fuel were removed from the reserved forests during the year compared with 945,716 cubic feet of timber and 503,940 cubic feet of fuel in 1903-04. With regard to fuel, the figures for 1904-05 represent the actual amount removed, while those for the former year are, in part, estimates of which the actuals fell short. After the winter was over the department was able to enter into negotiations with contractors for the supply of firewood and charcoal to Abbottabad. The contract is for the term of three years, and, as the work of removal will now be done by private enterprise, will relieve the officers of the department.

During the year under review 5,407 deodar logs, containing 180,676 cubic feet of timber, and 5,307 scantlings of deodar, containing 18,972 cubic feet of timber, were launched. Out of these 3,568 logs and 2,226 scantlings reached the depôt. There are still large numbers of logs in transit, and in the Kunhar River during the winter 7,689 logs were counted compared with 5,182 in the winter before.

96. The revenue of the department fell slightly from Rs. 1,00,940 to Rs. 99,729, whilst its expenditure rose from Rs. 64,188 to Rs. 82,115. The most important source of revenue is the sale of timber from Kagan, for which a fixed sum of Rs. 35,000 is annually credited by the Punjab. The net profits to the Punjab on the sale of this timber amounted to Rs. 83,000 in 1904-05, so that the receipts for that year are really nearly half a lakh in excess of the figures shown.

The increased expenditure fell under the heads of Conservancy and Works and Establishment.

97. Under the orders of the Government of India reports from the Political Agents in Northern and Southern Waziristan on arboricultural operations in the areas under their charge are for the first time appended to the Provincial Report on Forest Operations. In Northern Waziristan operations have been confined to the Tochi Valley, where tree-planting was first undertaken in 1898. 6,377 trees have been planted, of which 1,586 survive; the young stock suffers severely from the depredations of goats and cattle. Of the surviving trees about half are on the road-side between Miramshah and Bannu, and promising nurseries have been established. The fruit trees obtained from Simla are doing well. No income is as yet derived from trees.

In Southern Waziristan tree-planting has been practically confined to the Wana plain and to the rare spots near other posts where there is any hope of vegetation thriving. 2,511 fruit trees and 6,776 shade trees out of those distributed to Wazirs of the Agency survive, while 686 fruit trees and 200 shade trees are growing in Government gardens and nurseries. The severe winter of 1904-05 caused very heavy mortality. No income is derived from the sale of trees or produce.

## 5. Mines and Quarries.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, 1904-05 (Government Central Printing Office, Simla).]

98. Orders were passed by the Government of India, with effect from the 22nd March 1905, reducing the tax on salt from mines situated cis-Indus to Re. 1-8-0 per maund, the same as is levied on Kohat salt. Notwithstanding



the increased competition thus engendered towards the close of the year, the sales of Kohat salt continued to increase from 449,270 to 453,903 maunds, while the quantity issued also rose from 448,566 to 454,136 maunds.

Transport.

99. Of the quantity sold 84,885 maunds were consigned by rail under the system described in last year's report to stations in the Peshawar valley. About 75 per cent. of the salt so conveyed was despatched to stations on the Nowshera-Dargai branch line, from which it would appear that Peshawar is losing its importance as a centre for the distribution of salt to the independent territories which lie to the north of the Peshawar valley.

Issue.

100. Under the orders of the Government of India the system mentioned last year as in force at Bahadur Khel has been introduced at the other open salt quarries in the Kohat District, and the construction has been sanctioned of six miles of metalled road at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,000 to connect the Jatta mine with the Kohat-Bannu road.

Finance.

101. Departmental receipts from Kohat salt amounted to Rs. 6,80,971 compared with Rs. 6,74,211 in 1903-04.

## 6. Manufactures.

[Further information will be found in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-06.]

General.

102. There was in 1905 only one factory in the North-West Frontier Province in which more than 20 hands were employed. This was a cotton ginning factory at Peshawar, in which an average number of 40 operatives were employed. These do not live on the premises, and the sanitary condition of the factory was again reported to be good. The average rate of wages remained unchanged. One serious accident was occasioned by the collapse of part of the roof of this factory. Six persons were killed and four injured. No prosecution under the Indian Factories Act was instituted.

## 7. Trade.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for 1905-06.]

General.

103. There was no change during the year 1905-06 in the system of registration or in the number and site of the trade posts maintained. Under orders recently issued "Treasure," and the number and value of cattle, sheep and goats brought across the border merely for change of pasturage have been excluded from the general statistics. Allowing for the effect of these modifications in the system of record, the trade of the North-West Frontier Province showed an increase of 6½ lakhs under the head of exports, the value of which amounted in 1905-06 to Rs. 1,78,11,914, while imports slightly declined in value from Rs. 93,82,285 to Rs. 93,58,739.

Tirah.

104. The total volume of the trade with Tirah amounted to 9.43 lakhs—about the same figure as in 1904-05. Imports increased in value by Rs. 68,000, the chief advances being under the head of "dyeing materials" (dandasa) (Rs. 27,000), fruits (Rs. 25,000), and fibrous products (Rs. 10,000), while exports fell off by Rs. 61,000, the chief decline being in Indian piece-goods (Rs. 29,000) and Indian twist and yarn (Rs. 21,000). Imports of skins of sheep and goats decreased by Rs. 15,000 and of skins of cattle by Rs. 14,000 in value.

Afghanistan.

105. The total volume of trade with Afghanistan, after deduction in accordance with the orders above mentioned, amounted to 86 lakhs in 1905-06 compared with 88 lakhs in 1904-05 and 73 lakhs in 1903-04. Imports decreased by Rs. 3,28,000, while exports increased by Rs. 1,40,000.

The chief heads of increase and the amount of increase in each case were—

		<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
		Rs.	Rs.
European piece-goods	...	...	1,41,000
Refined sugar	...	...	1,12,000
Apparel	...	...	21,000
Twist and yarn	...	...	14,000
Silk	...	...	8,000
Brass and copper	...	...	33,000
Manufactured leather	...	...	29,000
Gunny bags	...	...	11,000
Drugs (non-intoxicating)	...	95,000	...
Rice	...	12,000	...
Raw wool	...	31,000	...

and of decrease—

		<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
		Rs.	Rs.
Sheep and goats	...	1,01,000	...
Ghi	...	83,000	...
Horses and ponies	...	75,000	...
Asafoetida	...	70,000	...
Fruits	...	57,000	...
Mats	...	50,000	...
Wheat	...	27,000	...
Sheep skins	...	27,000	...
Indian piece-goods	...	...	2,77,000
Raw cotton	...	...	11,000
Silver	...	...	50,000
Indian tea	...	...	24,000
Foreign tea	...	...	4,000

The decrease in the import of live animals is ascribed to the smaller number of Powindah *kirries* which came down in 1905-06, while the fluctuations in the export of piece-goods are said to be the result of the *Swadeshi* movement. No specific cause has been shown for the other variations.

106. Under this head is registered the trade with Dir and Swat as Bajaur. well as Bajaur, the total volume of which was in 1905-06 103 lakhs compared with 104½ lakhs in 1904-05. The small decrease is spread over many articles of import and export, and is ascribed partly to the disturbed state of the country, and partly to poor harvests.

107. The decline in the volume of this trade, which now amounts to Boner. only 4·88 lakhs, has continued. Imports decreased from Rs. 1,97,000 to Rs. 1,67,000 and exports from Rs. 3,29,000 to Rs. 3,21,000. The chief head of decrease among imports was ghi (Rs. 40,000) and amongst exports piece-goods, both Indian and European (Rs. 17,000).

108. The trade with Kashmir rose in value from 57¾ lakhs in 1904-05 Kashmir. to 68 lakhs in the year under report. Imports increased 2½ and exports 7½ lakhs. The increase is ascribed to the growing popularity of the newly made road *viâ* Garhi Habibullah, which has easier gradients than the Murree-Kohala route.

Amongst imports the chief increase was in fruits (Rs. 69,000) and charas (Rs. 1,84,000),—a matter which is under enquiry,—and the chief decrease in raw silk (Rs. 40,000), cattle hides (Rs. 19,000), and manufactured

articles (Rs. 27,000). In exports the chief increases were under the following heads:—

	Rs.
European piece-goods ... ..	4,00,000
Refined sugar ... ..	1,48,000
Tobacco ... ..	1,25,000
European twist and yarn ... ..	41,000
Indian piece-goods ... ..	30,000
Iron ... ..	35,000
Brass and copper ... ..	21,000
and the chief decreases—	
Wheat ... ..	56,000
Rice ... ..	44,000
Other cereals ... ..	55,000

These figures denote a return of agricultural prosperity to Kashmir.

#### Tea trade.

109. The value of Indian tea exported rose from Rs. 3,36,586 to Rs. 3,78,294, and of foreign teas from Rs. 3,95,120 to Rs. 3,99,386. Kashmir received Rs. 2,03,909 worth of Indian tea compared with Rs. 1,22,310 in the previous year. The amount of tea, both Indian and foreign, exported into Afghanistan, as noticed above, diminished. There has been an enormous increase in the amount of black tea exported to all countries and a corresponding decrease in the amount of green tea. Of foreign teas practically the whole came from China.

### 8. Public Works.

[ Further details will be found in the Provincial Reports of the North-West Frontier Province for 1905-06. ]

#### Introductory.

110. All Military and Public Works in the North-West Frontier Province are supervised by officers of the Military Works Services under the control of the Commanding Royal Engineer, who is also Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department. Until November 1905 the Province was divided into four districts, each under an Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, but the Peshawar District was then sub-divided into two. This measure was rendered necessary by the increase of work entailed by the Army Reorganization Scheme and by the additional calls made upon the Department by the communications in course of construction in the Khyber Agency.

The report here summarized deals with Civil Works only, and on these the expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 21,28,467 compared with Rs. 21,76,615 in 1904-05.

#### DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

#### Works begun, continued and ended during the year.

111. *Buildings.*—The Civil Hospital at Dera Ismail Khan was rebuilt, the construction at head-quarters of a court and office for the Divisional Judge was nearly completed, and the civil rest-houses at Bilot and Gandi Umar Khan were finished; quarters for the Officer Commanding the Southern Waziristan Militia were built at Wana, and additions and alterations were made to the Militia posts at Wana, Sarwakai, Kajuri Kach and Nili Kach. A new post at Tanai was begun and nearly finished; the post at Spinkai Kach was almost entirely rebuilt, and the Civil post at Sarwakai was nearly completed.

*Communications.*—Work on the Murtaza-Wana road was practically finished, and the road was opened to wheeled traffic. This road was used by the Powindahs in their spring migration, the old route over the Ghwaleri Kotal being deserted.

A bridged unmetalled road was made from Dera Ismail Khan to Zam Chaudwan in connection with the Zhob road recently completed, and was opened to traffic.

#### KOHAT.

112. *Buildings*.—A beginning was made of the Munsif's Court at Bannu; progress was made with the Agency Surgeon's quarters at Parachinar; a rest-house at Spinwam on the Thal-Idak road was nearly finished; the alterations to the Militia post at Idak were completed; and the greater portion of the work of reconstruction of the combined civil and militia post at Miramshah was done.

*Communications*.—The bridle road from Thal to Idak was finished, as also was that from Doaba to Gurguri, with the exception of a small portion which has to be realigned; the arched bridge over the Kirman Nullah on the Thal-Parachinar road was completed; parts of the Kohat-Peshawar road were remetalled, and on the Bannu-Datta Khel road fresh metal was laid between Saidgi and Kajuri.

#### PESHAWAR.

113. *Buildings*.—A godown for the storage of tents and furniture belonging to the head-quarter offices was built at Peshawar, and electric light was installed in Government House. Six more solitary cells were built in the Peshawar Jail.

*Communications*.—The Mullagori road to Landi Kotal was finished and opened to traffic.

#### NOWSHERA.

114. *Buildings*.—A house and court for the Assistant Commissioner were nearly finished, and good progress was made with a telegraph office. A rest-house at Charsadda was half finished.

*Communications*.—The metalling of the Peshawar-Swabi road which goes through Charsadda and Mardan was continued and five miles between Mardan and Charsadda completed.

#### ABBOTTABAD (HAZARA).

115. *Buildings*.—At Abbottabad a circuit house and a residence for the Agency Surgeon were built; a rest-house at Mansehra was completed; and alterations were carried out in the tahsil and thana at Dungagali, and in the Border Military Police post at Panjagali.

*Communications*.—Nil.

116. At Peshawar the hostel for native chiefs and a hall known as the Victoria Memorial Hall, which was opened by His Excellency the Vice-roy on April 14th, 1906, were completed. The cost of the hall was partly defrayed from private subscriptions, and it will be used as a provincial museum. Miscellaneous  
and special  
works.

A pipe water-supply has been provided for Government House at Nathiagali; pipe water has also been laid on to Jamrud Fort and to Lowari Miana and Shahid Miana on the Mullagori road in the Khyber Agency.

At Chitral an office and quarters for the two British officers of the Chitral Scouts were built and an armoury was begun.

### 9. Irrigation.

[Further information will be found in the Administration Report of the Canals in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905-06.]

#### A.—SWAT RIVER CANAL.

117. *Capital Account*.—Expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 1,483 in 1904-05 to Rs. 8,964 during the year under review. The increase was due to payments made for purchase of stock. Expenditure.

*Maintenance and Repairs.*—Expenditure amounted to Rs. 31,363 compared with Rs. 29,484 in the previous year. The chief works undertaken were the remodelling of two distributaries, the reduction of outlets rendered necessary by signs of over-irrigation in the tract commanded, and the digging of a boundary ditch.

*Extensions and Improvements.*—Expenditure fell from Rs. 2,060 to Rs. 1,186, most of which was spent on surveying for the Rashakai drainage scheme.

Utility. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated again slightly diminished from 159,412 to 158,808 acres. The average area irrigated during the preceding six years was 165,244 acres.

Revenue. *Financial Results.*—The net profits of the year amounted to Rs. 3,97,200, which is equivalent to 9·5 per cent. on the capital invested. Last year's profits were Rs. 4,04,572 or 9·7 per cent.

Rainfall. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall of the year was rather scanty, 8·07 inches falling in kharif and 8·62 in the rabi compared with 6·92 and 10·04 inches respectively in the previous year. The average annual rainfall during the last 19 years is 13·77 inches.

#### B.—KABUL RIVER CANAL.

Expenditure. 118. *Capital Account.*—Expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 1,29,829 to Rs. 2,69,194 during 1904-05. The Hazar Khani branch and the construction of a rest-house, with quarters for the Sub-Divisional Officer at Peshawar, were nearly completed during the year.

*Maintenance and Repairs.*—Expenditure rose from Rs. 10,955 to Rs. 32,718. The increase was occasioned by the enlargement rendered necessary to supply the Hazar Khani branch.

*Extensions and Improvements.*—Expenditure diminished from Rs. 2,329 to Rs. 1,640.

Utility. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated—31,668 acres—was the largest on record, and shows a large increase over both the figure for the previous year—27,843—and over the average area irrigated during the last six years, viz. 28,327 acres.

Revenue. *Financial Results.*—Owing to the heavy outlay—chiefly on the Hazar Khani branch—net profits decreased from Rs. 90,847 to Rs. 51,867, which is equal to 5·76 on the capital invested. Next year when the Hazar Khani branch will be irrigating the profits will once more probably approach their former rate, which in 1904-05 amounted to 14·40 per cent.

Rainfall. *Rainfall.*—3·88 inches of rain fell in the kharif and 8·09 in the rabi of 1904-05 compared with 3·15 and 7·15 inches respectively in the previous year.

#### C.—CANALS PROJECTED.

Upper Swat River Canal. 119. The sanction of the Secretary of State has been given to this bold design at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,82,40,248. The preliminary works are already in hand.

Paharpur Canal. 120. The estimates of this Canal, which is expected to cost Rs. 7,25,060, have also been sanctioned, and good progress has been made with excavation and earthwork. A beginning has also been made with the masonry work, which includes four bridges, two rest-houses and regulators at the head of the main canal and chief distributary.

#### D.—CANALS NOT UNDER DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT.

Peshawar. 121. In the Peshawar District are numerous minor canals, of which the Bara Canals, the Joe Sheikh, the Michni Dilazak Canal, and the Shabkadr Branch are the chief, which are not under departmental management, but are

controlled by the Deputy Commissioner either in his executive capacity or as President of the District Board. These canals worked well in 1905-06. Their gross earnings amounted to Rs. 38,835 (of which Rs. 12,227 were paid to the District Board), and the gross expenditure on them was Rs. 32,146, of which Rs. 5,965 were paid by the District Board. Canal clearance is the main head of expense.

In Bannu the income of the Canal Clearance Fund (which records the Bannu transactions of canals not under departmental management) rose from Rs. 15,179 to Rs. 35,068, while expenditure amounted to Rs. 30,870.

In Dera Ismail Khan the canals not under departmental management, Dera Ismail Khan, which were described in last year's report, brought in an income of Rs. 13,468, while the expenditure on their repair and maintenance amounted to Rs. 21,969.





# CHAPTER V.

## REVENUE AND FINANCE.

### A. Gross Revenue.

[Further details and statistics will be found in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1905-06.]

122. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and closing balances under the various heads of Revenue for 1904-05 and 1905-06. The figures of receipt and expenditure do not include opening and closing balances :—

HEAD.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		CLOSING BALANCE.	
	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Revenue (Civil) ...	32,88,523	32,92,169	56,13,619	60,14,775	...	...
" " (P. W. D.) ...	20,611	23,009	21,76,615	21,23,467	...	...
Local Funds—						
Incorporated ...	3,77,392	4,14,468	3,80,819	3,94,343	1,40,839	1,60,792
Excluded ...	2,68,379	3,05,813	2,55,168	3,08,462	1,14,117	1,11,503
Municipal Revenue ...	5,64,519	6,02,519	5,44,121	5,96,315	1,83,896	1,90,100
Total ...	45,19,424	46,37,978	89,70,332	94,42,362	4,38,852	4,62,395

### B. Imperial Revenue and Finance.

123. Details of Imperial Revenue and Expenditure are shown below :—

REVENUE.	1904-05.	1905-06.	EXPENDITURE.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	20,13,445	19,22,004	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	17,454	19,010
II.—Opium ...	7,225	8,747	2.—Assignments and Compen-	21,944	20,923
IV.—Stamps ...	3,73,662	4,06,315	sations.		
V.—Excise ...	1,95,728	2,11,197	3.—Land Revenue ...	6,97,000	6,80,938
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	43,031	5,457	6.—Stamps ...	19,826	17,933
VII.—Customs ...	...	...	7.—Excise ...	7,174	7,709
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	1,08,823	1,16,836	10.—Assessed Taxes ...	922	834
IX.—Forest ...	90,991	1,28,529	11.—Forest ...	74,958	95,253
X.—Registration ...	26,182	26,456	12.—Registration ...	8,985	6,895
XI.—Interest ...	9,440	8,847	13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...
XIII.—Post Office ...	4,709	...	14.—Interest on other Obligations	...	...
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—	84,279	97,448	15.—Post Office ...	25,329	28,799
Courts of Law.			18.—General Administration ..	2,43,803	2,69,773
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—	18,369	17,405	19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts	4,89,980	4,93,706
Jails.			of Law.		
XVII.—Police ...	90,737	82,040	19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	98,779	1,08,045
XIX.—Education ...	32	30	20.—Police ...	10,40,590	11,39,139
XX.—Medical ...	2,687	2,687	22.—Education ...	44,272	46,753
XXI.—Scientific, &c. ...	328	205	23.—Ecclesiastical ...	38,328	33,885
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Su-	9,227	11,272	24.—Medical ...	71,475	95,157
perannuation, &c.			25.—Political ...	24,05,712	23,14,581
XXIII.—Stationery and Print-	8,783	9,651	26.—Scientific ...	9,402	60,140
ing.			27.—Territorial and Political	64,601	57,123
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	86,971	1,15,350	Pensions.		
XXIX.—Major Works ...	...	...	29.—Superannuation Allowances,	1,11,520	1,17,817
XXX.—Minor Works ...	127	...	&c.		
XXXVI.—Civil Works ...	1,08,547	1,21,693	30.—Stationery and Printing ...	55,878	72,499
Total ...	32,88,523	32,92,169	32.—Miscellaneous ...	13,137	16,661
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT			33.—Famine Relief ...	...	...
(ROADS AND BUILDINGS)—			42.—Major Works ...	...	...
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	20,611	23,009	43.—Minor Works ...	24,963	32,061
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT			45.—Civil Works ...	24,787	29,125
(IRRIGATION).—			Total ...	56,13,619	60,14,775
XXIX.—Major Works ...	5,31,751	4,88,292	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT		
XXX.—Minor Works and	1,25,434	1,14,600	(ROADS AND BUILDINGS)—		
Navigation.			45.—Civil Works ...	21,76,615	21,28,467
SALT DEPARTMENT ...	6,80,971	5,44,453	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT		
GRAND TOTAL ...	46,47,290	11,70,354	(IRRIGATION)—		
			42.—Major Works ...	2,37,972	2,52,079
			43.—Minor Works and Navi-	34,567	62,733
			gation.		
			SALT DEPARTMENT ...	77,041	82,631
			GRAND TOTAL ...	81,89,834	25,25,910



## C. Local Funds.

During the year under report there has been no change in the funds except that the Khwarra and Zira Jungles Fund was abolished with effect from the 1st April 1905.

## INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

*District Funds.*

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar ...	14,946 15 4	1,14,636 8 6	1,29,583 7 10	1,13,510 9 0	16,072 14 10
Hazara ...	10,119 2 11	41,555 2 11	51,674 5 10	38,421 12 0	13,252 9 10
Kohat ...	12,688 10 1	34,976 10 9	47,665 4 10	35,553 12 0	12,111 8 10
Bannu ...	10,364 6 8	35,455 11 2	45,820 1 10	29,150 6 7	16,669 11 3
Dera Ismail Khan ...	3,389 10 7	34,281 12 1	37,621 6 8	35,290 13 0	2,390 9 8
Total ...	51,508 13 7	2,60,855 13 5	3,12,364 11 0	2,51,867 4 7	60,497 6 5

The opening balance differs from the closing balance on 31st March 1905 by Rs. 98-4-6. This is due to an adjustment made after the compilation of last year's report.

The actual total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,60,855-13-5 as compared with Rs. 2,19,138-10-10 during the previous year, while the total payments amounted to Rs. 2,51,867-4-7 compared with Rs. 2,28,345-8-3.

The total income of the funds exceeded the estimates by Rs. 13,855-13-5, while the expenditure fell below the estimates by Rs. 6,132-11-5.

*Patwaris' Fees Funds.*

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar ...	73,728 5 8	58,572 9 8	1,32,300 15 4	55,620 7 9	76,680 7 7
Hazara ...	3,335 2 3	32,150 10 1	35,485 12 4	30,735 2 11	4,750 9 5
Kohat ...	8,445 14 10	17,058 6 1	25,504 4 11	14,166 12 7	11,337 8 4
Bannu ...	2 10 6	17,891 1 4	17,893 11 10	13,621 0 2	4,272 11 8
Dera Ismail Khan ...	873 0 3	17,644 6 6	18,517 6 9	17,667 6 11	849 15 10
Total ...	86,385 1 6	1,43,317 1 8	2,29,702 3 2	1,31,810 14 4	97,891 4 10

The total receipts exceeded the estimated income by Rs. 4,317, while the actual payments fell below the estimate by Rs. 1,189. The total receipts were Rs. 1,43,317-1-8 as compared with Rs. 1,35,148-5-11 in the previous year; and the total payments amounted to Rs. 1,31,810-14-4 compared with Rs. 1,29,083-7-3 in the previous year.

*Khwarra and Zira Jungles Fund.*

This fund has been abolished from 1st April 1905, and the receipts and charges of the fund have been recorded as revenue and expenditure of Government.

*Karawa Cess Fund.*

This fund exists in the Dera Ismail Khan District only. The receipts amounted to Rs. 54-3-3 as compared with Rs. 3,202-3-6 in the preceding year, and the payments to Rs. 1,059-11-11 as compared with Rs. 3,363-5-3. The opening balance was Rs. 1,699-12-2, while the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 694-3-6. The actual receipts and payments fell below the estimated figures by Rs. 2,945-12-9 and Rs. 1,940-4-1 respectively.

*Copying Agency Funds.*

During the year there were transactions in three districts only.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar ...	931 11 10	5,916 3 3	6,847 15 1	5,504 5 3	1,343 9 10
Hazara ...	153 9 0	3,967 14 8	4,121 7 8	3,771 5 3	350 2 5
Dera Ismail Khan ...	— 12 9 11	356 14 6	344 4 7	329 3 0	15 1 7
Total ...	1,072 10 11	10,241 0 5	11,313 11 4	9,604 13 6	1,708 13 10

The total receipts were Rs. 10,241-0-5 as compared with Rs. 9,821-13-11 during the preceding year, while the total payments amounted to Rs. 9,604-13-6 against Rs. 10,020-11-2. The actual total receipts and payments fell below the estimated income and expenditure by Rs. 2,758-15-7 and Rs. 2,995-2-6 respectively.

## EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

*Cantonment Funds.*

124. There are eight such funds. Their transactions are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abbottabad ...	821 14 3	20,016 5 6	20,838 3 9	17,854 9 4	2,983 10 5
Peshawar ...	22,005 15 10	91,082 1 2	1,13,148 1 0	85,627 11 3	27,520 5 9
Nowshera ...	22,516 9 5	47,778 8 4	70,295 1 9	56,022 12 10	14,272 4 11
Mardan ...	880 5 10	5,132 11 0	6,013 0 10	5,159 3 1	853 13 9
Cherat ...	499 9 2	6,603 5 1	7,102 14 3	6,959 15 9	1,142 14 6
Kohat ...	549 15 3	12,972 8 6	13,522 7 9	11,922 11 6	1,599 12 3
Edwardesabad ...	2,083 13 7	8,963 1 9	11,046 15 4	10,248 15 5	797 15 11
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,581 15 4	13,034 2 4	14,616 1 8	13,261 11 7	1,354 6 1
Total (1905-06) ...	51,000 2 8	2,05,582 11 8	2,50,582 14 4	2,06,057 10 9	50,525 3 7
Total (1904-05) ...	40,475 0 5	1,75,813 9 10	2,16,288 10 3	1,65,288 7 7	51,000 2 8

*Cantonment Hospital Funds.*

There are three such funds in the North-West Frontier Province, and their transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar ... ..	...	6,491 7 9	6,491 7 9	6,491 7 9	...
Nowshera ... ..	245 14 6	3,983 0 3	4,178 14 9	4,178 14 9	...
Cherat ... ..	87 10 5	1,818 11 4	1,906 5 9	1,906 5 9	...
Total ... ..	333 8 11	12,243 3 4	12,576 12 3	12,576 12 3	...

*Town and Bazar Funds.*

The Hill Location and Sanitary Fund in the Hazara District is the only fund so called. It opened with a balance of Rs. 866-9-1; the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,241-8-7 as compared with Rs. 721-1-5 in the preceding year, and the payments to Rs. 674-7-8 compared with Rs. 626-2-1 in the previous year, and the closing balance was Rs. 1,433-10-0.

*Police Funds.*

These are branches of the Police Remount Fund under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. Their transactions are shown in the sub-joined statement. There is a difference of Rs. 33-8-0 between the opening balance and the closing balance as shown in last year's report. This difference is due to an adjustment made after last year's report had been completed :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar ... ..	2,530 6 5	2,860 10 4	5,391 0 9	3,797 5 8	1,593 11 1
Hazara ... ..	39 6 8	758 13 1	798 3 9	1,441 8 7	- 643 4 10
Kohat ... ..	477 12 1	811 7 0	1,289 3 1	780 4 0	558 15 1
Bannu ... ..	- 164 3 8	1,256 2 9	1,091 15 1	1,098 2 10	- 6 3 9
Dera Ismail Khan ...	87 9 6	2,020 0 5	2,107 9 11	2,010 10 0	96 15 11
Total (1905-06) ...	2,970 15 0	7,707 1 7	10,678 0 7	9,077 15 1	1,600 1 6
Total (1904-05) ...	2,253 9 10	4,882 10 10	7,136 4 8	4,198 13 8	2,937 7 0

*Public Works Funds.*

These funds, known as the Canal Clearance Funds, exist in three districts. Their transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar ... ..	32,489 7 7	28,608 0 7	61,097 8 2	26,181 5 0	34,916 3 2
Bannu ... ..	11,444 2 9	35,068 0 3	46,512 3 0	30,870 4 1	15,641 14 11
Dera Ismail Khan ...	14,239 15 4	13,468 4 0	27,708 3 4	21,969 0 4	5,739 3 0
Total (1905-06) ...	58,173 9 8	77,144 4 10	1,35,317 14 6	79,020 9 5	56,297 5 1
Total (1904-05) ...	57,128 5 0	74,213 12 4	1,31,342 1 4	73,168 7 8	58,173 9 8

The receipts of Peshawar Canals, hitherto known as the *mirabi* cess, began, with effect from Kharif 1903, to be credited to this fund.

*Agror Accumulation Fund.*

The sum of Rs. 52,800 on account of the surplus balance of the Agror Estates has been invested in Government Promissory Notes in the name of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. The interest on this investment is credited to this fund. The opening balance was Rs. 625-2-0; the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,894-4-2 as compared with Rs. 2,462-14-3 in the previous year, and payments to Rs. 1,054-4-1 against Rs. 1,924-9-9; the closing balance was Rs. 1,465-1-11.

*Famine Fund.*

This fund exists only in the Dera Ismail Khan District. There were no transactions during the year.

*Municipal Funds.*

These are sub-divided into Municipalities proper and Notified Areas. There are 10 Municipalities and 2 Notified Areas in the North-West Frontier Province.

Their transactions are as noted below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.			Receipts.			Total.			Payments.			Closing balance.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Municipalities ...	1,68,623	1	7	5,87,534	10	1	7,56,157	11	8	5,82,739	0	3	1,73,418	11	5
Notified Areas ...	15,273	0	8	14,984	13	3	30,257	13	11	13,576	7	7	16,681	6	4
Total (1905-06) ...	1,83,896	2	3	6,02,519	7	4	7,86,415	9	7	5,96,315	7	10	1,90,100	1	9
Total (1904-05) ...	1,63,498	6	11	5,64,519	7	6	7,28,017	14	5	5,44,121	12	2	1,83,896	2	3

All the Municipalities and Notified Areas opened and closed with credit balances, and none of the closing balances fell below 10 per cent. of the receipts during the year under report.



# CHAPTER VI.

## VITAL STATISTICS & MEDICAL SERVICE.

### 1. Details of Census.

(See page 61 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

### 2. Vital Statistics.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1905 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-06.]

125. 70,369 births were recorded in 1905 compared with 69,544 in the preceding year, the birth-rate rising from 34·93 per mille to 35·35. Of the infants born 38,761—or 55 per cent.—were males. The number of deaths recorded fell from 56,859 in 1904 to 53,327, the death-rate being 26·79 compared with 28·56 in the previous year.

The provincial birth and death rates calculated on the returns of the preceding five years are 32·3 and 25·5 respectively. The increase over these figures shown in the returns for 1905 is mainly to be ascribed to more thorough registration.

126. There were 303 deaths from cholera,—all of which occurred in the Hazara District,—571 from small-pox, compared with 1,561 in 1904 and 2,694 in 1903, and 3 from plague. The number of deaths for which fever was assigned as the cause fell from 44,387 to 41,190. December was the month of greatest mortality.

Only 7 persons committed suicide in the whole Province. Of these one was a woman.

### 3. Sanitation.

127. Municipal expenditure under the head "Public health" amounted to Rs. 2,09,174 compared with Rs. 1,46,588 in 1904. The chief items of this expenditure were—conservancy charges Rs. 66,488, up-keep of hospitals and dispensaries Rs. 52,879, and Sanitary works Rs. 76,012. Amongst the latter the most important were in Peshawar—

			Rs.
Extension of water-supply	...	...	10,313
Construction of drains	...	...	29,226
Paving streets	...	...	1,600

and in Kohat—

			Rs.
Construction of drains	...	...	2,927
Paving streets	...	...	2,835

128. Khan Bahadur Raja Jahandad Khan, C.I.E., is constructing a dispensary at his own expense at Khanpur in the Hazara District, and Lala Bal Mokand, a member of the Peshawar Municipal Committee, has presented to the Municipality a new building, erected at his own charges, to be used for a similar purpose.

#### 4. Medical Relief.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Dispensaries for 1905 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905, Section XIV.]

**Attendance at  
Dispensaries  
and Hospitals.**

129. There was no change in the number of dispensaries and hospitals maintained from Imperial and Local Funds in the North-West Frontier Province. The number of in-patients admitted in 1905 into these institutions was 8,129 compared with 8,396 in the previous year. Of the patients admitted 6,000 were cured, 1,173 relieved, 454 discharged without relief, and 281 died. These figures present no noteworthy variation from those for 1904. The number of out-door patients treated fell from 582,120 to 528,016. The decrease is ascribed to the better general health of the community in 1905.

**Operations.**

130. 23,982 operations, including 44 secondary operations, were performed in 1905 compared with 22,895, of which 28 were secondary, in the preceding year.

**Finance.**

131. The total income of all dispensaries rose from Rs. 1,04,180 to Rs. 1,21,240 in 1905, and their total expenditure from Rs. 1,02,500 to Rs. 1,15,905. The increase is due to the purchase of premises for a dispensary at Nathiagali and to the cost of building a hospital at Dera Ismail Khan.

**Private Hospi-  
tals.**

132. In the private hospitals of the Province are 203 beds. The number of in-patients admitted into these institutions rose from 2,527 to 3,016 in 1905, while the number of out-patients fell from 59,593 to 56,495. The proportion of women attending these hospitals is higher than at those maintained by Government or Local Bodies.

#### 5. Vaccination.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Vaccination for 1905-06 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-06, Section XVI.]

**General.**

133. The number of persons vaccinated during 1905-06 was 100,866 compared with 77,042 in 1904-05. All districts and agencies contributed to this increase, but it was most marked in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, in which districts the Vaccination Act has recently been applied to certain Municipal areas in which it was not in force before. Of the operations performed, 87,771, compared with 74,267 in the preceding year, were primary vaccinations, and of these 98.56—almost the same proportion as last year—were successful.

**Establishment.**

134. Three additional Vaccinators were entertained by the Hazara District Board, and the number of persons of this class employed in the Province was thus raised from 28 to 31. Each Vaccinator performed on an average 3,254 operations.

**Finance.**

135. The total expenditure of the Department rose from Rs. 11,222 in the previous year to Rs. 11,643, but the number of successful operations having also risen from 72,351 to 92,311, the cost of each successful operation fell from Re. 0-2-5 to Re. 0-2-0.

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# CHAPTER VII.

## INSTRUCTION.

### 1. General system of Public Instruction.

(See page 69 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

### 2. Education.

[Further details will be found in the Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1905-06 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, 1905-06, Section X.]

136. Dr. Stein was in charge of Education in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan from the beginning of the year until the 30th September 1905, when he was placed on special duty, and M. Umr-ud-din was put in charge of his educational duties under the general supervision of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

137. During the year under report the number of public schools rose from 217 to 241, and of pupils therein educated from 14,788 to 16,164. Private schools also increased in number from 834 to 846, but their attendance shrank from 13,026 to 12,332, almost the same number as in 1903-04. Taking public and private schools together, there was an increase of 36 in the number of institutions and 682 in the number of scholars. The total number of children under instruction was 28,496 or 8.9 per cent. of those of school-going age in the Province compared with 27,814 or 8.3 per cent. in the year before. Of the scholars 20,970 or 75 per cent. were Muhammadans, 6,408 were Hindus, and 1,068 were Sikhs. There were also 29 Native Christians. Female education is still backward, though the number of girls attending school rose from 2,647 to 3,063.

138. The total expenditure on public instruction was Rs. 2,12,529 compared with Rs. 1,98,557 in 1904-05. Of the increased outlay Rs. 3,837 were devoted to the Arts College, Rs. 6,232 to expenditure on Secondary Schools, and Rs. 1,035 to female education. Expenditure in connection with private schools also increased by Rs. 3,524. There was a small decrease of Rs. 166 in the amount spent on Primary Schools. Of the expenditure, Rs. 42,181 were defrayed from Imperial Revenues, Rs. 60,375 from District Funds, Rs. 40,782 were paid by Municipalities, Rs. 38,824 were realized from fees, and Rs. 30,366 from other sources.

139. At the end of the year there were 173 schools under District Boards' management. Of these 3 were classed as Anglo-Vernacular, 7 as Vernacular Middle, and the remainder as Primary Schools. The effects of the liberal grant of Rs. 40,000 recently made by the Supreme Government for the spread of primary education in the North-West Frontier Province will be seen in the increase of Primary Schools which is now being effected in all districts and agencies. Much still remains to be done in the provision of adequate buildings, furniture and school appliances. The gross expenditure of District Boards on education amounted to 93.5 per cent. of the minimum demandable under this head compared with 93.4 in the year before. In Kohat expenditure on education was 127 per cent. of the minimum; elsewhere it ranged from 96 in Peshawar to 76 per cent. in Dera Ismail Khan. Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan continue to show the largest percentage of children of school-going age under instruction. The figures are 15.8 and 13.7 compared with 14.6 and 11.3 per cent. respectively in the year before. The need of Vernacular Middle Schools in Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan is keenly felt.

140. A branch Primary School in connection with the Municipal Board High School at Kohat was opened during the year, thus bringing the number



of educational institutions under Municipal management from 19 to 20. These consist of 4 Anglo-Vernacular High Schools, 2 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, 3 Vernacular Middle Schools, 5 Vernacular Primary Boys' Schools, and 6 Girls' Schools of the same class. These schools were well managed, but are generally deficient in accommodation, and the difficulty in attracting and securing trained teachers is great. All Municipalities, except Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, spent more on education than the 10 per cent. of their income which can be demanded of them.

**Primary Education.**

141. There was an increase during the year of 22 Primary Schools. Of these 16 were Board Schools, 1 was an aided, and 5 were unaided schools. The total number of Primary Schools is now 201 compared with 179 in the preceding year, and the number of scholars attending them rose from 9,645 to 10,530. Including pupils in the primary classes of Secondary Schools and Girls, the total number of pupils in receipt of primary instruction was 16,749 compared with 13,313 in 1904-05. Of these 58·8 per cent. compared with 60·8 per cent. in the previous year were the children of agriculturists. Expenditure decreased from Rs. 41,326 to Rs. 41,160, while receipts from fees rose from Rs. 3,593 to Rs. 3,623. Examination results were good. 1,021 candidates compared with 978 in the year before competed in the Upper Primary Examination, of whom 735 or 71 per cent. compared with 663 or 67·79 per cent. last year were successful.

**Secondary Education.**

142. Two new Secondary Schools were opened during the year, raising the total number to 27. Of these 17 are Anglo-Vernacular Schools (9 being maintained by Municipal and District Boards, while 4 are aided and 4 unaided), and 10 are Vernacular Middle Schools, all of them Board Schools. Including 4,064 pupils in the primary classes of these schools, the attendance at Secondary Schools was 5,613 compared with 5,120 in 1904-05. 2,417 students, or 170 more than last year, were learning English, and 2,184 compared with 1,966 were the sons of agriculturists. Expenditure rose from Rs. 58,114 to Rs. 64,756, while receipts from fees increased by Rs. 1,619, and amounted to Rs. 23,599. The amount spent on scholarships also rose from Rs. 5,944 to Rs. 5,977. In the Punjab University Entrance Examination 226 candidates appeared, of whom 104 or 46 per cent. compared with 87 out of 171 or 50·8 per cent. in the previous year were successful.

**Collegiate Education.**

143. The number of students at the Edwardes Church Mission College fell from 23 to 21. Its expenditure was Rs. 5,322 compared with Rs. 1,293 in 1904-05. The increase is due to the beginning of building operations. The income from fees was Rs. 1,200. 13 candidates were sent up for the Intermediate Examination, of whom 6 passed.

**Female Education.**

144. There were during the year under review 6 Municipal Board Schools, 5 aided, 1 unaided school, and 122 private schools for girls, including 3 Zenana Mission Schools. The number of girls in receipt of education was 3,063, of whom 2,141 attended private schools. No female scholar has advanced beyond the primary stage of instruction. Peshawar still continues to be most backward in female education. 23 girls appeared in the Upper Primary Examination, of whom 13 were successful, while 53 out of 78 passed the Lower Primary Examination.

### 3. Literature and the Press.

145. The number of printing presses in the North-West Frontier Province rose during 1905 from 17 to 19. Of these 11 are in Peshawar, 4 in Dera Ismail Khan, 2 in Bannu, and 1 each in Abbottabad and Kohat. A newspaper is published in Bannu at the Church Missionary Society's Press, and another in Dera Ismail Khan. The latter is a new publication called the *Frontier Advocate*.

### 4. Literary Societies.

(See page 72 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

## CHAPTER VIII.

# ARCHÆOLOGY.



146. Dr. Stein was deputed elsewhere in October 1905, and since then General. the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, has been officiating as Archæological Surveyor, North-West Frontier Province, in addition to his own duties. These did not admit of his spending any time in the North-West Frontier Province, and no archæological work was done there.





## CHAPTER IX.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

### 1. Ecclesiastical.

(See page 75 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

### 2. Provincial Civil Veterinary Department.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province), for 1905-06.]

147. Veterinary work in the North-West Frontier Province continued during 1905-06 to be under the supervision of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, whose headquarters are at Lahore. There were employed in the Province 2 Veterinary Inspectors and 12 Veterinary Assistants, but with effect from the 1st April 1906 sanction has been given to the increase of the cadre of Veterinary Assistants by 7, and effect will now be given to the plan of Veterinary administration outlined in last year's Report. Some difficulty is experienced in finding qualified candidates. To obviate this each District Board in the Province has endowed a scholarship at the Punjab Veterinary College and sent a student. Introductory.

148. The year was one of considerable activity, and with the new facilities for veterinary operations which the annual grant of Rs. 35,000 has rendered possible there was a considerable increase in the amount of work undertaken and completed, especially in that of the itinerating Veterinary Assistants. General.

149. The year was marked by a considerable increase in mortality from contagious diseases, from which only the Dera Ismail Khan District remained exempt. The increase is however largely apparent, due to the formation of an agency for bringing the outbreak of disease to light and checking its spread. There were two cases of glanders, at Peshawar and Bannu, but in neither case did the disease spread. No cases of surra or dourine occurred. Surra and lymphangitis epizootica have been scheduled under Act XIII of 1899 in the Cantonment and Municipality of Peshawar. Amongst cattle there were 2,056 cases of anthrax and 924 deaths. The disease appeared in Peshawar and Bannu, but was worst in the Kurram Valley. 15,176 animals were inoculated against this disease with excellent results. An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Kohat was checked by timely treatment, and resulted in the loss of one animal only. There were 141 deaths from hæmorrhagic septicæmia, 35 from black-quarter and 42 from anthrax. Inoculation against the two former diseases has been introduced. Disease.

150. The six stud bulls maintained by local bodies do not suffice for provincial requirements. At the beginning of the year there were 4 horse, 4 pony and 7 donkey stallions kept by the District Boards of the four non-selected districts. During the year a grant of Rs. 16,800 was made from Imperial Funds, and with this 3 horse and 6 pony stallions were bought. The Peshawar local bodies also purchased one horse and one pony stallion. Two more donkey stallions were acquired, but the four which it was intended to buy from the special grant could not be got owing to the demands of other provinces. Each horse stallion covered 67, each pony 53, and each donkey 36 mares on an average. Merino rams are being imported from Australia to improve the best local breeds, namely those of the Kagan and Kurram Valleys. Breeding operations.

151. The annual fair for the two southern districts of the Province was held at Dera Ismail Khan in March 1906. 201 animals competed for prizes compared with 183 in 1904,—the last occasion on which the fair took place at Dera Ismail Khan,—and Rs. 614 were awarded. The largest class was that Horse Fairs—  
Bannu and  
Dera Ismail  
Khan.

of brood mares other than those which had been covered within the preceding twelve-month by Government or District Board stallions. In this class there were 103 entries and 9 prizes were given. No remounts were bought. Heavy rain during the week before the fair largely reduced the number of competitors by rendering the roads from the Bannu District well nigh impassable.

Peshawar,  
Hazara and  
Kohat.

152. A Show at which prizes were offered for horses, mules, donkeys, camels, cattle and sheep owned by residents of the Hazara, Peshawar or Kohat district was for the first time held at Peshawar in the last week of February 1906. 370 horses and 59 head of cattle were exhibited besides smaller entries of mules, donkeys, camels and sheep. Bad weather prevented many horse breeders of Yusafzai from sending in their animals, and a recent outbreak of rinderpest in Peshawar City diminished the number of competitors for prizes for cattle. No remounts were purchased at the Show, but the horses and mares were on the whole of good quality. Some good cows were also shown. The total cost of the Show was Rs. 3,142, which was contributed by the local bodies concerned. Of this sum Rs. 1,428 were distributed as prizes. Four silver medals were also awarded.

Veterinary  
Hospitals and  
Dispensaries.

153. There are 4 Veterinary Hospitals, at which 5,513 animals were treated compared with 3,499 during 1904-05. There was already one branch dispensary in existence at Mardan, and during the year six more opened at outlying tahsil head-quarters. In these 3,173 animals were treated. An allotment of Rs. 10,000 made out of the special grant of Rs. 35,000 per annum for veterinary improvements has been distributed between the districts, and has rendered possible much important work in connection with the hospitals and dispensaries.

Expenditure.

154. As nearly as could be ascertained under the existing conditions of account keeping the departmental expenditure amounted to Rs. 44,645 compared with Rs. 8,698 in 1904-05. The increases and improvements in the departments above described account for the increase.



